SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

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rviews at Galileo & Wilson

MIXED FEELINGS OVER INTEGRATING THE HIGH SCHOOLS

By JUDY YUNG

eo High School presently e largest Chinese student tion in the city; Woodrow High School has the largest student population. Howome next fall when desegrebegins at the tenth grade. the racial concentrations at o schools will be somewhat l.

alileo, the concentration of e students will drop from er cent to 45.2 per cent; at , the concentration of black ts will drop from 71.4 per 53.7 per cent.

967, when entire high schools e desegregated, no school ve a dominance of one racial Rather, the racial breakwill reflect the school disaverage, plus or minus 15 nt. (According to this guider the Chinese, who make up er cent of the district's stu- the allowable maximum at ool will be 30.8 per cent and lowable minimum, 0.8 per

do teachers and students out the coming change? At , most teachers and stuare happy with the present composition and see the as pretty well desegre-

WASTE OF MONEY

one Chinese student, "We're ted now, It's a waste of and time for us to be bused around."

"Why not put the money into improving the ghettos and slums," added another Chinese student.

Said another Chinese student, "I don't like this forced color blending. New people in the school will only cause new racial problems."

Other students felt that exposure to other races was a good thing, but that as is evident at Galileo, students do have a tendency to stick with their own kind. One Chinese student said, "It doesn't matter where they put us. We're still going to hang around with our own friends. It's only natural."

As observed in the school courtyard and halls, segregation does exist within Galileo. The golden rule is: "You leave us alone and we'll leave you alone."

According to Stanton Tong, principal of Galileo since November 1973, "There have been no major racial outbreaks in the past few years." What fights have occurred have been among the Chinese themselves or have been sparked by individual conflicts, he said.

Teachers and students interviewed on this question agreed with Tong.

Observed one Chinese student, "There are no racial clashes at Gal; but there is no interracial harmony either."

"CHINATOWN HIGH"

One group of students unhappy with the racial composition at Galileo was a group of black students interviewed in the school's courtyard. They resented Galileo being "Chinatown High" and wanted more black students and teachers at Galileo to make them "feel more comfortable."

One Chicano student interviewed felt "left out" because she found very few Chicanos to relate and speak to in Spanish at Galileo. But when asked if she would prefer to attend a school for Chicanos, she said no.

A few students from Hong Kong interviewed said they had felt uncomfortable with other racial groups when they first started to attend public schools a few years ago. But with exposure, they have grown used to them and have given up their stereotyped notions. Their conclusion: "There's good and bad in every race."

Another group of students from Hong Kong felt that there were certain blacks who disliked them. They spoke of being beaten up and harassed when they first attended public schools because they could not speak English.

"Too many blacks at one school will give us trouble," they said. Defensively, they said if forced to go to another high school where they are in the minority, they will "stick together."

Teachers interviewed were pro-integration, but most felt school integration was but part of the

(Continued on page 5)

Galileo students romp at the Annual Spring Carnival.(Courtesy of the Pendulum).

＊加里利奧中學學生參加園遊會時攝。（該校學生報圖片）

Richmond Complex

ULTI - RACIAL MINGLING A WAY OF LIFE

By PAUL K. HUI

he 5017 elementary school n enrolled in the Richmond x, multi-racial mingling has a way of life. Current stashow that 30 per cent of the ts are whites, 27.4 per cent acks, 25.3 per cent are e and about 20 per cent are Asian (Pilipino, Japanese, , etc.) and Spanish-speake Richmond Complex has st racial balance in the district, the figures indi-

lished in 1970 by the school , the Richmond Complex to "desegregate; improve lity of education; and to deize," according to its zone strator, Mary Byrd. The x was a group of 12 (the has increased to 14 since lementary schools, kinderthrough grade six, in the nd district, and was the integrate in San Francisco, ordered by law.

nilar so-called "Equality/" education program was up in the Park South area f the Richmond. "We were ed to be prototypes . . . for he school district) to learn ing," said Byrd.

who has been in charge of mplex throughout its brief history, feels that integration at the elementary level is invaluable to the children. The experience of going to school with other children of different ethnic backgrounds helps to dispel fear and anxiety, she said. Assistant Principal Vermuta Morris of Lafayette School agreed. "In our school, the kids have very few fights," she said. School integration at an early stage also helps lessen the "cultural shock" for the children and diminish friction among them, she pointed out.

Byrd said that in order to have quality education the curriculum was revised and instruction and equipment upgraded. The school district allocated about $1.2 million for this purpose. The money was mostly spent on educational programs and "a tremendous amount into hiring personnel to handle them," she said.

ATTENTION

Students get more attention, Byrd said, through individualization of instruction. The end product is a high level of awareness, she said. There is also the "open classroom" concept. In an open classroom, there are teaching stations and the teacher serves as a "resource person" who is available for consultation when a child encounters a difficult problem.

Byrd said, "We start teaching them to make decisions earlier." The children are also put into a "family grouping" situation where third graders attend class with second and first graders. "It gives them (the older children) a little responsibility," she said.

"Our library program is also very good," Byrd said. About $9,000 has been spent to stock the school libraries with paperback books, she said, and the facilities are always accessible to the children during all hours in the school day.

"If someone doesn't return a book, we don't want to have a spasm with it. The fact that he wants to keep it is good."

"The big program that we really love here is the English as a Second Language (ESL) program, said Byrd. "We are not sending kids into junior high as unprepared as they used to be," she said.

ESL PROGRAM

The ESL program is supported also by the Carnegie Foundation and federal money received by the Complex through the Emergency School Aid Act. At present there are five full-time teachers and 14 paraprofessionals, one stationed at each school. Four of the teachers are Chinese and one is white; all

(Continued on page 2)

Berkeley Asian Students Caught in the Middle

By DINAH LEE

BERKELEY — "Desegregation does not mean integration," says Dennis Tominaga, school psychologist at Martin Luther King Junior High School. In talking with Asian-American and black administrators throughout the Berkeley Unified School District, East/West found that most would agree with Tominaga.

For all the praise accorded to the Berkeley School District for their success in mixing the races at all levels, there are still a lot of complaints.

At the beginning of the '60s, the Berkeley School District was a segregated system. But with the initial thrust of the black movement, and the general political mood in Berkeley, things swiftly began to change.

Although the major emphasis of school reform was to mix the large white population with an equally large black one, the Asian American population had gathered their forces by 1968, and petitioned the Board of Education to form the Asian Task Force (ATF).

One of the ATF's first requests was that a Director of Asian Studies be appointed. Glenn Watanabe was named and with this move, the Asian-Americans in Berkeley began to move toward some representation in the school system.

FLATLANDS

Most of the Asian-American families then and now live in the "flatlands," an area between Sacramento and the Bay on the north side of the University of California campus. Most Asian-American children still attend school in this area, despite the general busing of children from the flatlands to the hills and vice versa.

Therefore, most Asian-American children will follow an educational path that begins at Jefferson Grade School, which includes kindergarten through third grade.

Jefferson features a special bilingual program for Cantonese- and English-speaking children taught by Madeline Tan. Mrs. Tan's story begins 12 years ago when she first started teaching in the Berkeley schools. For eight years there was no education for those children who were Cantonese-speaking.

"Then their parents came to me and asked me to teach a class once a week for their children. So I taught a full week of classes, English as a Second Language (ESL), and a Chinese and Cultural Heritage class once a week. I lost fourteen pounds and was up every night until midnight planning curriculum."

"Then in 1970 we set up the first Chinese bilingual class which was picked up in 1971 by BABEL (Bay Area Bilingual Education League.) BABEL's funds enabled me to hire two aides."

But now Mrs. Tan is worried. Enrollment has dropped at Jefferson school, and funds have been cut. Jefferson will have to drop three teachers, one of whom is an aide to Mrs. Tan.

NEAR COLLAPSE

"It's just the same as folding the program!" she says. "We must recruit more children or the whole thing will collapse."

The purpose of Mrs. Tan's class is not just to teach Chinese-speaking children English—that is the purpose of the ESL program. Mrs. Tan tries to emphasize both Cantonese and English, and to teach Asian culture. Out of the twenty students in her two classes, eight

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EDITORIAL

THE JUNE PRIMARY

The June Primary will be held next week. However, due to the poor record of elected officials in fulfilling their campaign promises to the Chinese community, one hardly sees any excitement among Chinatown residents.

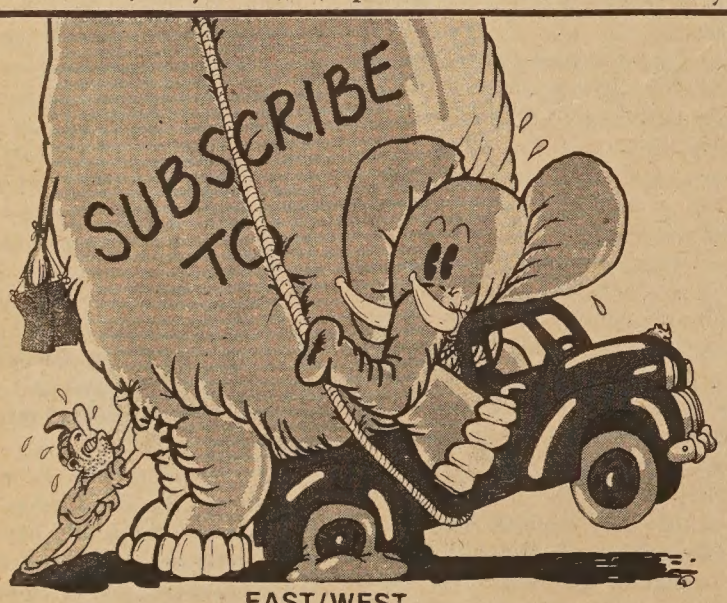
We know it only too well. In the past, even major candidates would buy advertisements from Chinatown newspapers for their campaigns and then later default on the payments. A few years ago, when the social problems of Chinatown, especially youth delinquency, were crying for remedies, city politicians came through with a gateway on Grant Avenue to further embellish the gilded ghetto.

Many elected officials have been busy cultivating private friendship with some Chinatown leaders. They wine and dine in Chinatown. They say that some of their best friends are Chinese. However, they have completely forgotten or misunderstood the community needs.

We are sick and tired of generalities mouthed by politicians. We would like to hear exactly what they understand about Chinese community problems, and what they plan to do about them. East/West invited state candidates to address themselves to Chinatown problems. Regretably, few replied.

As Chinese-Americans, we have a duty to educate our citizens, to steer them away from the politics of China into American politics. We must organize, register our voters, and get them out to cast their ballots.

When statistics show that the Chinese-American vote can make a difference, only then, will politicians take us seriously.



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RICHMOND COMPLEX

(continued from page 1)

the paraprofessionals are Asians.

Jones Wong, an ESL teacher, talked about the program: "The teachers visit each school and pull out kids (from the regular classes) . . . and give them 45 minutes to one hour of oral English training every day." Wong travels between George Peabody and Lafayette schools, and is responsible for about 80 children who are deficient in English.

Aside from classroom instruction, Wong said, paraprofessionals at the schools, mostly parents themselves, play a vital part in the overall program. "They review materials, reinforce what is taught, and contribute to the curriculum," he said.

Myrna Tsukamoto, a former teacher and developer of the ESL program in the Richmond Complex, said that in the beginning there was no "clear understanding of what ESL and bilingual education were all about." In the first year, in 1970-71, she said, there were three teachers and 12 paraprofessionals serving about 350 children. Tsukamoto said that there would be 600 children enrolled in ESL classes by next fall.

Besides ESL, Byrd said, the Zone I office recently hired two resource teachers to plan and develop multi-cultural education programs. Wong said that he believed ESL and bilingual education programs could supplement each other instead of being mutually exclusive as some people might think.

He said that there has been an effort made in the direction of improving racial and cultural understanding, but he felt that the Richmond Complex was "not ready to be measured yet." But integration has certainly helped the teachers to understand the minority students better, he said.

DECENTRALIZATION

One of the original goals of the Richmond Complex was decentralization, according to Byrd. She said, "When parents come into my office with questions, they expect to get their answers, yes or no, here instead of going downtown." That is the whole idea behind the "zonal office" concept, she said.

Tsukamoto also said that she favored the zonal concept because "schools do very much sharing (of equipment and programs) among themselves . . . better off working as a team than as separate entities."

Byrd said that out of the Carnegie funds, about $250,000 over the last three years, each school within the Complex receives a share of so-called site discretionary money to be used to satisfy the particular needs of the individual schools. "This helps us to preserve some of our autonomy," Byrd said.

Desegregation in the Richmond Complex is being achieved with a minimum of busing and a great deal of community support. Byrd said that the area has a natural "feeder pattern" where most children of diverse ethnic backgrounds are "fed" into neighborhood schools without the "trauma of busing." Wong also said that parents in the Richmond have the least amou of anxiety about integration. B he said, an increasing Asian, es cially Chinese, population mig result in "more kids being mov around."

LATINO EXCHANGE

Byrd said that she foresaw need to deal in exchanges betwe the Asian children in the Ri mond Complex and the Latino cl dren from the other districts in t city to maintain a racial balance the schools.

As far as racial balance is c cerned, desegregation has work in the Richmond Complex. F Byrd said that success was hard gauge. "They haven't tapped u" she said, in reference to the sch district administration. She co plained that integrating the Ri mond district elementary scho seemed like "doing a job wh nobody wants done." "We a doing it for the kids now; tha where it is at," she said.

Tsukamoto said that after segregation, the schools have come much more open now th before. She said that everybo was more aware and more rea to accept the kids, regardless f cultural backgrounds.

YUEN SU WONG

Funeral services were held n Sacramento for Yuen Su Wong a figure in the Chinese Revolution f 1911 who died last week at the a of 86.

At one time a government o cial under Sun Yat-sen, Wo founded two dailies—both cal Young People's China—in N York and San Francisco to pound Sun's revolutionary ide He served in a variety of positi in the Chinese government fr 1911 to 1950.

Wong is survived by a son, Pe Chen Wong of New York, a nie Estelle Lee of Sacramento, an brother, Ying Joon Wong of N York.

ANCIENT JUNK WILL SAIL TO U.S.

HONG KONG — Eight men d by Australian ethnologist and venturer Kuno Knobl will sail n exact replica of a 2,000-year-d Chinese junk from Hong Kong Mexico in an effort to prove t Chinese sailors could have lan on American soil nearly 3,0 years ago.

The journey is expected to ta six months. The crew will ea diet of rice and fresh fish, and v trace the route possibly taken ancient Asian seafarers.

CCDC MOVES TO 1007 KEARNY ST.

The Chinatown Child Devel ment Center (CCDC) has been p viding a variety of services to i migrant families from their 73 Sacramento St. site. Starting Ju 3, CCDC will be operating at a n location—1007 Kearny St., at t corner of Pacific and Kearny (te phone: 433-2910).

KEN CHOY SENTENCE FOR FRAUD

GARDENA — Kenneth Yo Hee Choy of Honolulu has be sentenced to 90 days in jail for personating an aide to Sena Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) in attempt to defraud the mayor Gardena.

E/W EDITORIAL BOARD RECOMMENDS:

PROP. 1 YES
(State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974)

PROP. 2 YES
(Clean Water Bond Law of 1974)

PROP. 3 YES
(Veterans Bond Act of 1974)

PROP. 4 YES
(Property Tax Reassessment in Event of Damage or Destruction)

PROP. 5 YES
(Highways and Mass Transit Guideways)

PROP. 6 YES
(Public Legislative Proceedings

PROP. 7 NO
(State Civil Service Exemptions)

PROP. 8 No Recommendation
(Sacramento County-Cities Consolidation)

PROP. 9 YES
(Financial Disclosures and Limitations Affecting Political Campaigns, Public Officials and Lobbyists)

PROP. A YES
(Election of BART Board)

PROP. B YES
(Conflict of Interest)

PROP. C YES
(Open Space Fund)

PROP. D YES
(Election Day Holiday)

PROP. E NO
(Retirement Allowances)

PROP. F YES
(Maximum Age for Certain Fire Department Employees)

PROP. G NO
(Fire Department Reorganization)

PROP. H NO
(Civil Service Exempt Positions)

PROP. I YES
(Motor Vehicle Revenues)

PROP. J YES
(Street Artists Initiative)

THE GOOD OL' SUMMERTIME

By JOHN LUM

Most people think that SFUSD school activities slow down around is time of the year.

While this may be true as far as classroom activities are concerned, s of fun things go on at the SFUSD funny farm headquarters on Van ss Avenue. As usual, these things have to do with personnel mat- rs.

As if to flaunt all criticisms at it for being too top-heavy with adminis- ators, the SFUSD is seriously pushing through a plan to create a new vel of administrators. This level will be known as "Supervisor B."

Supervisor "B's" will come between Supervisors "A" and "AA." So, m the bottom up (take it in whichever way you want), the SFUSD ntral office administrative structure will go like this: Supervisor A, pervisor B, Supervisor AA, Director, Coordinator, Assistant Super- tendent, Associate Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent (vacant), d Superintendent.

The primary reason advanced for the creation of the "B" position is at presently there are persons floating around with the title of "ad- inistrative assistants," and this "B" position would somehow take re of them. In actuality, though, most of these administrative assis- nts are serving in the pay and capacity of "A's" and "AA's." Why ey cannot be reclassified or appointed as such, without creating a w "B" level, is hard to understand.

The rationale advanced is that "B's" will have a longer school year to ork than "A's." If so, it would seem that it would be easier to give tended pay to "A's" for overtime work than to create a new layer of reaucracy.

As an aside, no Asians are slated for any of these positions. So, as the USD central office Asian scoreboard now stands, there are still two sian administrators, both lowly "A's."

With over 25 per cent Asian students in the SFUSD schools, the estion in the calypso song still holds, "How low can you go?"

ONLY THE BEGINNING

This creation of level "B" supervisors is only part of the fun games at have only just started.

Every summer, so it seems, the SFUSD administrative structure wit- sses numerous reshufflings and some additions, but few subtractions ever any). What subtractions there are, usually occur at the local hool sites, certainly not at the central office.

Naturally, rumors and gossip fill the air. No Asians are in these mored plans. Round and round they go. Where they'll stop, actically everyone knows—not with Asians.

A WRONG PREDICTION?

In my last article, "almost zilch" was the phrase used to describe hat the chances were for a minority to be made a director in the FUSD.

Well, a black person—a good administrator in his own right—is being med as Director of Senior High, a newly created position. Don't tribute this nomination to the progressiveness of the SFUSD, ough. Reliable sources have it that Wilson Riles, state superinten- ent of education, warned the SFUSD in no uncertain terms that it had etter get more minority decision-making administrators in its lineup else state aid to the beleaguered SFUSD would not be forthcoming.

East/West solicits Asian acquaintances of Wilson Riles to step for- ard and introduce themselves.

THE $64,000 QUESTION

Instructional programs aside, why hasn't the *Lau vs. Nichols* decision ade the SFUSD see that more Chinese administrators are needed?

Naturally yours

SOY SAUCE

By GEORGE Y. TAO

"Survival value": Nutritionist Dr. Melvin Page was credited with ying that ethnic food—food that has been eaten through many enerations by any particular racial strain—is of prime importance to at strain. This, he said, is due either to its special survival value, or in e course of being chosen over the centuries by a particular group that as been adapting to it, its having come to be of special importance to at group.

If Dr. Page has in mind such a product as *soy sauce*, then he could not ave been more correct. To begin with, let's again look at soybean, one its principal raw materials, from the nutritional point of view. This hinese legume is fondly nicknamed *ta deu* (大豆) or "great bean" ecause of its countless uses in food preparations.

Known as *Glycine max*, *G. hispida*, and *G. soja*, soybean is used ex- nsively as animal feed and for human consumption. Because of its od value as a source of energy, it has been exported to Japan and her countries in substantial quantities over recent years.

Protein rich: In a world hungry for proteins, soybean occupies an en- iable position—it is a prime provider of protein in the plant group. As own in "Food Composition Table for Use in East Asia (Dec. 1972, .S. Dept. of HEW), for every 100 grams edible portion of soybeans urchased, a full 35.1 g. is protein. This percentage is exceeded only by ich high-protein meats as pork and beef.

Here is a rundown of soybean's other nutritional values from the me source (in mg.): calcium, 22.6; phosphorus, 546; iron, 8.5; sodium, ace; potassium, 1,504; beta-carotene equiv., 10; thiamine, .66; ribo- avin, .22; niacin, 2.2; ascorbic acid, 0.

From the above it is seen that in the generous supply of potassium one soybean deserves high recognition. Potassium is an important element in the sodium-potassium chain, thus balancing out the predominantly sodium content of salt used in making soy.

What'd have become of Chinese food without soy sauce? There are certain little items in life that we've come to take for granted. Soy sauce is one. Among its many virtues are soy's power as a flavoring agent, its soothing qualities and its ability to promote digestion. After having been fermented in the manufacturing stage, soy also tends to prevent food spoilage.

Berkeley Asian Students

(continued from p.1)

are non-Asians. One young Caucasian boy named Hieronymus travels all the way from Oakland every day to study Cantonese with Mrs. Tan.

"We use the language to motivate them in all areas of learning. They are all excellent students and their scores are above average. We've been fighting to get this going for four or five years, and now it might be taken away."

As one watchesa shy and giggling black child speak Cantonese with a student teacher, one wonders how these children fare when they graduate from Jefferson and move on to Franklin School for fourth through sixth graders.

At Franklin school this year, 9 per cent of the students are Asian-American. (At Jefferson the percentage is 12.) As at Jefferson, the rest of the population divides up fairly evenly between black and white students, with the small number of Chicano students close to the number of Asian-Americans.

ASIAN STUDIES

There is no bilingual program at Franklin, but there is a regular all-day Asian Studies program. This was organized by the current principal of Franklin School, Mr. Misuhara. A personable man who dresses casually and smokes on the job, he obviously makes an effort to relate to students in a non-intimidating way.

As a Japanese-American, he seemed to have a good rapport with two young black students who came to him for various problems. Talking about the purpose of the Asian-American program, he said, "We work on the psyche of the Asian students. We try to give them a sense of identity . . . and the ability to articulate their feelings and develop leadership ability. As long as they have had to live in a racist society, Asian-Americans have had to learn survival techniques."

"White and black students have characterized Asian-Americans as quiet good students with neat handwriting. We Asians have a lot to do in telling people who we are," he said.

Misuhara is encouraged by the environment at Franklin. "Because we have Asian administrators and Asian teachers, things are more relaxed. But the Berkeley school system will not be integrated until the staffs are also integrated."

The lack of Asian-American models is also a problem at Martin Luther King Junior High, where 11 per cent of the students are Asian-American.

ASIAN STAFF

"We are trying to hire two more Asians on our staff," says the principal of King, Dr. Jackson. "This would bring the total number of Asians on our staff to five." (King has a student population of 1,203.)

Asian-American Studies at King is limited to a section of the Third World History class in the seventh grade, and a quasi-elective in Cantonese.

"We are trying to implement a Chinese cooking class and karate/-judo class, but the problem keeps coming back to funds. We just don't have the money," said Jackson.

Asian-American students can express themselves through the Asian Student Union (ASU) at King School. Dennis Tominaga, school psychologist, doubles as the Union's sponsor. But not for long. "After this year, I will probably no longer be doing it," he says. "I'm not sure I like what I see."

"For example, not long ago, the Japanese-American student president of the ASU reportedly offended a Eurasian member by name-calling. There was also the case of the Puerto Rican ASU member who hesitated to go on an ASU weekend retreat because she wasn't sure she was welcome."

"These feelings are not verbalized," Tominaga explains, "but the kids feel it just the same."

PARENTAL INFLUENCE

Where do these feelings come from, especially when the children of this generation have been attending multi-racial classes since they were five? They come from the parents, according to all interviewed by East/West.

"We had a play at Columbus school," says Watanabe, who has become the Asian coordinator for the entire school district. "This play featured the history of the Asian-American in the U.S. . . . the railroads, the relocation camps, etc. Old Asians came up to us afterwards and said, 'At last! We are really happy you are showing it the way it was.'" But the younger parents were shocked and overwhelmed by the play, says Watanabe.

The attitude of the younger middle-class parents has been in effect to say, "Get good grades, and don't rock the boat," he explains. The Asian kids score as well as, and in many cases better than, white children on reading and math tests.

"But if there were a test for survival skills, the Asians would score right down there with the blacks and Chicanos. . . . We're trying to teach them how to apply their classroom skills to get what they need from the community, and not just sit back," Watanabe continues.

The traces of racism still seem to drift in all directions. Dr. Jackson, who is black, says that sometimes the superiority of Chinese-Americans is harder to deal with than that of whites. Mary Logan, also black, says that the more articulate white and Asian children can provoke the frustrated black child into physical retaliation. And Dennis Tominaga says that one by-product of King's seventh-grade Third World Program is to leave the white children with unresolved guilt.

It is hard to make a generalization about the success of the Berkeley system so far. As Watanabe explains, the children go through many stages of social interaction. The Asian-American children start off being quiet and well-behaved. He feels that this is a uniquely mainland American experience.

"In Hawaii, where Asian children have the experience of being in the majority, they are just as noisy and incorrigible as any white kid," he said.

In Berkeley, when they begin to be aware of themselves as individuals they tend to join with other Asian-American children, and it is later in the high school years that some ally themselves with the Third World.

Tominaga observes that only recently has he seen young Asian boys in junior high participating in sports that they previously ignored.

The tests show that Asian children and white children continue to score in the high percentiles on national tests. And the black and Chicano children score generally poorly. There is no middle ground.

When asked what he thought of the whole idea, a 13-year-old Japanese-American boy at Martin Luther King School said simply, "It works fine." But as he walked past the other children on the playground, it was noticeable that the blacks were with the blacks, the whites were with the whites, and the Asians were in between.

ACTING SCHOLARSHIPS OPEN TO ASIANS

Ten full-tuition scholarships to Asian American actors and actresses are being offered by the American Conservatory Theatre. Students chosen by audition will attend an intensive ten-week Summer Training Congress where all aspects of professional acting training will be given. The program begins June 17. Deadline for applications is June 1. For more information, contact Frank Abe, 221-8958, or Eric Hayashi, 751-3391, or write to 458 Fourth Ave., S.F. 94118.

KGTV FOCUSES ON ASIAN COMMUNITIES

SAN DIEGO — A series of public affairs programs on the local Asian communities is being telecast by KGTV (Channel 10).

On June 2, 10:30 p.m., a program on Asian American history, using historical photographs and focusing on the impact of discriminatory laws and immigration policies upon the Chinese, Pilipino and Guamanian communities in the area, will be aired.

An educational program is scheduled for June 23 at 12:30 p.m. It will explore the inadequacies of school systems in providing role models in the person of Asian teachers or administrators to Asian students in the system.

The final two segments will deal with community resources, employment problems and the role of community organizations.

Assisting the KGTV producers were the Union of Pan Asian Communities and members from the participating ethnic communities of San Diego.

CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

BY GORDON LEW

Instead of the general's stars, the Chinese "king" has sergeant's stripes.

Once a Chinese minister controlled the entire country without the king's knowing it.

The story goes that a midget came and asked for an audience with the king.

"Your majesty, my dream has come true."

"What dream?" inquired the king.

"I dream of an oven, and now I am in your presence," answered the midget.

The king was angry and said,

Cantonese **W-AWNG** Mandarin **WANG**

Rhyme with LONG

"When you are to see me, you are supposed to dream of the sun. Why do you dream of an oven?"

"Well," the midget replied, "the sun shines everywhere, and no one can stop its light. For the same reason the head of the State rules everywhere, and no one can restrain his power. Therefore, in dreams the sun is said to represent the power of the king. It only takes one man to stand in front of the oven to put everybody else in the dark. I wonder then, is there anyone blocking your majesty's light?"

Proposition C For Open Space Leaves Chinatown Out In Cold

By DINAH LEE

Only a few citizens bothered to show up to discuss Proposition C with city planners last week. Nevertheless, the meeting revealed strong community opposition to the proposition. City planners who had come to promote the legislation ended up agreeing with the criticisms.

Proposition C calls for a property tax increase of 10 cents per $100 assessed valuation for the next fifteen years to fund acquisition of open space for recreational purposes.

Emily Hill of the S.F. Department of City Planning and Bart Elmer of the Mission Planning Council came to Cameron House to explain why Chinatown should support the proposition. Hill said that this was the only way Chinatown would receive any funds to buy open space for parks.

When asked which locations were actually being considered, Hill vaguely specified a small area now occupied by a gas station on Vallejo Street. Actually, no definite areas had been investigated for their availability or price.

NO OPEN SITES

Various members of the community immediately raised protestations. Ben Tom said, "You don't seem to realize that there is no open space available. This proposition specifies that the money must go to buying open land. If there are no such "open sites" in Chinatown, there is no guarantee in this proposition that Chinatown will get anything."

Stan Yee, who has spent a great deal of time investigating the availability of land in the core community of Chinatown, expressed his frustration. "This is the same thing City Hall has been giving us for years. They say we will buy and develop the land, but *you* find it."

"Don't they understand that there are no available sites—what City Hall sees as marginal buildings that should be torn down are actually people's homes," he said.

Sister Beverly Karnatz summarized the problem. She had worked on the proposition originally and requested that a clause be included allowing for buying or developing existing facilities. But environmentalists opposed developing, thereby eliminating Chinatown from the propositions's benefits.

"As it stands, this proposition would serve some high priority areas (like the waterfront and hi tops), but not Chinatown. Let's honest about it," she said.

Bart Elmer said that the prop sition would help the Mission d trict, where he works as a planne But he concurred, "If you think f these reasons that Proposition would not help Chinatown, then think you're absolutely right in o posing it."

And even Emily Hill, who h come to the meeting to advoca support for Proposition C, agree "I think your criticisms are we taken."

The general consensus of t meeting was that while Chinato would possibly obtain some sm pieces of open space on the perip eral boundaries of the communit the core of Chinatown would r ceive no aid.

Ben Tom suggested, "If you r wrote this proposition, and gua anteed what Chinatown would g out of it, then I might support Right now, it's just like all tho other 'do-gooder' propositions vaguely written."

IWC ORDERS CHALLENGED IN COURT

The Women's Litigation Unit of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, in conjunction with several other groups, has filed an *amicus curiae* brief in the San Francisco Superior Court, challenging the state Industrial Welfare Commission's (IW orders governing hours and wor ing conditions for California e ployees (E/W 3/6/74).

The brief, filed in a lawsu brought by the California Feder tion of Labor, argues that the ne IWC regulations, due to go in effect June 1, are invalid becau while they extend coverage male employees, they cut ba benefits previously provided f women and minors. The brief al contends that the Commissi failed to follow proper procedur in promulgating its new regu tions.

L.A. SEEKS ASIAN EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS

LOS ANGELES — Elections for 13 positions on the Asian American Education Commission of the Los Angeles City School District will begin Monday, June 24. Persons interested in quality education and who work or reside within the Los Angeles Unified School District boundaries are urged to apply.

Nomination forms are available from the Asian American Education Commission office, Room H-133, 450 N. Grand Ave., L.A. 90012, or by phoning (213) 687-4353. Deadline for filing is June 4.

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HIGH SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 1)

swer to the racial problem in ciety.Theypointed to the need to tegrate the ghettos with the rest the city.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

With integration coming to the gh schools, some expressed con- rn over the future of special pro- ams geared to the needs of Chi- se students, such as Mandarin, ntonese, and English as a Sec- d Language (ESL). Chinese stu- nts with language or reading oblems also take remedial and

STANTON TONG

※加里利奧中學 長唐健興。

npensatory courses at Galileo. th Chinese students scattered over the city, it will be difficult continue such programs which geared to helping concentra- ns of students with a homogene- of problems.

ne worried ESL teacher re- rked, "The social process is tak- more importance than the edu- ional needs of the students."

wo teachers suggested the idea open enrollment as an alterna- e to desegregation. In such a n, students will be given a ice of schools which offer spe- programs. In the opinion of of these teachers, when kids involved in meaningful class jects, they forget their racial erences.

wo Chinese teachers inter- wed at Galileo felt that integra- n was a good thing for Chinese dents. "They might as well get d to the idea that not everyone this country is Chinese," said teacher. They suggested that ents and students make the t of the situation and give inte- tion a chance.

n their opinion, all schools offer ically the same quality of edu- ion, with the exception of Low- and they felt teachers will do they can to educate and resolve blems. They also emphasized need for Chinese parents to municate with and become in- ved in the schools.

BAND-AID SOLUTION

third Chinese teacher inter- wed offered another perspec- on the question of integration. saw it as a "band-aid solution he roots of society's basic rela- ns problem" and as a "token ture to the need for funda- ntal changes in the rest of iety."

he did not feel that Galileo chers could cope with large nbers of blacks or Pilipinos be- se they were so used to teach- "good Chinese students."

he advocated that teachers uld be made aware of their stu- its' ethnicity and should be mmunity-oriented. "Teachers uld reflect the student popula- tion and have better rapport with the students," she said.

As to what will happen next fall when desegregation starts, she gave credit to the students' ability to adapt. "They'll know not to go to the bathroom alone," she said.

A fourth Chinese teacher interviewed felt that desegregation will not be completely smooth next fall, because teachers will have to adjust to teaching students with a wide diversity of skills. He saw the problem as residing in the classroom where students lacking needed individual attention will lose interest in school.

He did not think that an increased number of black students would intimidate the Chinese students. "Blacks don't engage in gang tactics," he said. That plus the present myth that all Chinese are well-versed in the art of gung fu will prevent any physical confrontation between the two groups, he said.

ORIENTATION

When asked if teachers at Galileo are prepared for desegregation next fall, Principal Stanton Tong replied that Galileo had a staff of dedicated teachers who are able to work well with the kids; however, he said, teachers will need to go through some kind of orientation program to learn the background and problems of various ethnic groups.

Most of all, he said, teachers will have to set a good example for students to follow by themselves mingling with students outside of the classroom.

Admittedly, part of the problem in getting students and teachers together on a social basis has been the physical limitations posed by a school that has been operating on double session and split campuses while under reconstruction to comply with the Field Act.

In preparation for desegregation next fall, Tong plans to invite speakers from various communities in the city to speak to the staff and students. He also plans to involve parents in the school. An orientation is being planned for the last week in August.

A teacher who has been active in the San Francisco Classroom Teachers Association talked about his participation in a voluntary in-service training program where teachers spent five weeks each in the Chinatown, Mission, and Fillmore districts familiarizing themselves with the home environment of students. Encouraged by their experience, 2200 teachers polled expressed a desire to take such a course. But the administration never got around to implementing such a program.

He also talked about his attempts to bring a breakfast program to the high schools and to start an expanded summer school. In both cases, the downtown administration didn't come through with the necessary support. The breakfast program was not approved until recently, and no funds were allocated.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP

"There's a lack of leadership," he said. "The administration only acts in crisis situations."

He also suggested that to facilitate desegregation next fall a Human Relations Committee be set up whereby student leaders can offer peer orientation. But most of all, he advocated that parents should be more involved in the schools and the politics of the Board of Education.

Whereas at Galileo, staff and students expressed mixed feelings about desegregation next fall, at Wilson, almost everyone was "gung ho" about the whole idea.

"It's (integration) one of the most beautiful things that can happen and it should have happened long ago," said Henry Marshall, principal of Wilson. With delight, he told of his past experience at Tamalpais High School in Mill Valley where he saw students of all races work together. "Students related and respected each other's differences," he said.

"At Wilson," he said, "we consider the students as 'our kids.' We deal with problems by names, not race."

Galileo students participating in a school activity.(Courtesy of the Pendulum).

※加里利奧中學一群不同種裔的學生。（該校學生報圖片）

Teachers interviewed at Wilson concurred with Wilson's outlook. Said one Asian teacher, "Race doesn't bring about a better relationship between the teacher and student. We relate to them as students, not as racial entities."

Said another Asian teacher who has been teaching remedial math, "Their skin color is no relation to their learning ability."

PARTIAL SOLUTION

When asked about integration as a solution to the racial problems in society, most teachers again said that it was but a partial solution. But as far as Wilson was concerned, it would mean that the school will be more representative of society's racial composition.

It will also mean that the curriculum perhaps will be upgraded and teachers will be dealing with more motivated and academic students. Teachers saw incoming students as potential incentives for other students to learn.

But will studious students lose out in the long run? Teachers at Wilson said no and expressed a high regard for the capabilities of their colleagues. They felt confident that teachers at Wilson will all make the effort to help students on an individual basis.

They pointed with pride at the small class sizes, their computer center and vocational courses, at their math and science departments, and at their Asian American studies and reading lab programs. And as soon as they can determine the needs of new students, Marshall said, they will attempt to begin new classes to meet these needs.

Only one teacher had strong reservations about integration. She was for the idea of integration but feared what might happen in the classroom as a result. "It is impractical to mix non-readers with readers in the same class," she said. She felt academic division might lead to friction and fights.

"OPEN HOUSE"

Presently, the school is actively involved in preparing for desegregation. An "Open House" is planned for tonight at 8 p.m. when new students and parents will be able to acquaint themselves with the faculty and the school's facilities. Flyers were sent to new students in English, Spanish, Tagalog, and Chinese. And buses will be picking up interested participants at Horace Mann and Marina junior high schools, Bayview Health Center, and Visitacion Valley Community Center at 7:30 p.m.

In addition, Celia Cain, integration chairperson at Wilson, has visited junior high schools to speak to students about Wilson and the curriculum for next fall.

Students at Wilson have also been encouraged to participate in the preparation for desegregation. A number of seniors-to-be have volunteered to play "big brothers" and "big sisters" and will be involved in the orientation meeting for entering students next fall.

Because Wilson has one of the most integrated staffs in the city, teachers expressed no doubts about being able to work with different racial groups. Special faculty meetings, however, will continue whereby community persons will be invited to speak on their community's problems and needs.

A number of faculty members at Wilson, knowing the fears of Chinese parents concerning integration and Wilson, offered comforting words to them.

ADVICE TO PARENTS

"All parents want the same thing for their children. Let's get together to find our similar desires," said one teacher.

"Students can relate. Parents are the problem," said another teacher. "The key is in getting parents to relax and look at integration as an opportunity for their children to relate to others."

"It is a good opportunity for students to mix and become exposed to different life styles and cultures," said another teacher.

"Integration can help to dispel mistrust and racial misconceptions," said another teacher.

All interviewed said there have been no racial clashes at Wilson in the last three years. Admittedly, Samoans and blacks were clashing then. "But we got rid of some of those kids and things have quieted down," said Marshall.

Wilson operates on a "class center" concept. Counselors are assigned to work with one of three classes—sophomores, juniors, or seniors. "This way, we can zero in on problems in the various grade levels, get to know the students better, as well as meet their needs better," said Cain.

Students interviewed concurred with the staff that there are no interracial problems at Wilson. As at Galileo, students of any one racial background stick together.

Two Chinese students interviewed said Wilson's reputation as a rough school was false. "People are nice here," one said. "We just don't bother each other," said the other. Both said that by participating in school activities, they have made friends with students of different racial backgrounds. And if given a choice, they would stay at Wilson.

TOTAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

After Tenth Grade Desegregation in the Fall

School	Spanish Surname	Other White	Black	Asian	Other Non-White	Total
A. Lincoln	128 4.9	1161 **44.0**	752 28.5	389 14.7	209 7.9	2.639 100.0
Balboa	489 19.8	656 26.6	910 **36.9**	70 2.9	343 13.9	2,468 100.1
Galileo	84 3.4	546 22.0	521 21.0	1122 **45.2**	210 8.5	2,483 100.1
G. Washington	74 2.7	792 28.9	631 23.0	1046 **38.2**	195 7.1	2,738 99.9
McAteer	356 14.5	841 **34.4**	714 29.2	324 13.2	212 8.7	2,447 100.0
Mission	870 **33.3**	511 19.6	734 28.1	162 6.2	333 12.8	2,610 100.0
Wilson	349 15.6	342 14.0	1202 **53.7**	140 6.3	234 10.5	2,239 100.1
Total	2,350 13.3	4,821 27.4	5,465 31.0	3,253 18.5	1,736 9.9	17,624 100.1

17-YEAR-OLD HENRY WU MAYOR FOR A DAY

Henry Wu, 17, a student at Washington High School, became mayor of San Francisco May 20 as part of the "Youth in Government" program. Replacing Acting Mayor Al Nelder, he spent the day checking the program for the supervisors' meeting and discussing the need for control of crime and a better educational system.

More than 200 San Francisco high school students participated in the program sponsored by the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Interviews at Oakland High and Tech

NO TOTAL HARMONY NO TOTAL PREJUDICE

By MABEL NG

Racial separation remains the key to relations between black and Asian students at Oakland Technical High School, the scene of racial strife last year when a black student was stabbed to death, allegedly by one of three Chinese students from a nearby junior high school. Today, conditions are not tense, but a disunity exists among the students.

According to 1972 statistics, Oakland Tech has approximately 54.1 per cent blacks, 14.7 per cent Asians, 20.2 per cent Spanish-speaking and 11.0 per cent other-ethnic students. Blacks dominate school activities while Asians tend to isolate themselves, despite numerous attempts by administrators, faculty and black students to encourage their participation. Interactions that do occur are usually limited to conversations on an in-class basis, rarely moving onto a social level except between those students "who get along with everyone."

"Asians feel uncomfortable relating to us," said some black students. "Sometimes they don't speak good English; sometimes they're embarrassed or afraid that we'd retaliate."

Stated Student Body President Marty Bennett, "It seems that I've got to go out of my way to communicate with most of the Asians. Most of them are reserved and not outgoing. They always go to class, always play tennis and always get the best grades. They usually have a strict family life; filial piety still holds true—maybe that's why we never see them at dances."

ASIAN COALITION

Student Body Vice President Pam Hom agreed that most Asians are concerned only with good grades. The Asian Coalition, a student organization originally formed as a political group to seek personal and Asian identity, is now a social group, she said, concerned primarily with field trips to get out of class.

"There is no unity among the American-born and the foreign-born Asians at the school; nor is there any leadership from the faculty," she contends. "We have no idea of what to do or how to go about it. The Asians here won't really care about struggling for a course like Asian Studies; they're mostly concerned with, 'Is it a mickey?'"

International Week, where various groups presented food, films and dances from their cultures, is sponsored annually at Tech to promote interracial harmony, "yet only a handful of the really interested get involved," said Bennett.

According to Libby Dyson, community relations assistant, "It's difficult to get students to do things socially on a continuous basis, as we're all into ethnic trips. We have assemblies and conferences to gather ideas and to reach out to different groups to get them involved in school activities, but it's always a nucleus of students who are the most active or who remain active."

STEREOTYPES

Black and Asian students, on the whole, continue to view each other in stereotyped roles. To the blacks, Asians are "nice, but quiet, passive and studious;" to the Asians, blacks are "loud, rowdy, smoking and always getting into trouble."

Dyson contends that the overall lack of communication between blacks and Asians at the school is a community-related problem which is ultimately caused by the home situation. "As a whole," she stated, "blacks do not mind socializing, but because of stereotypes, other groups don't want to interact or relate with them. There is hardly any promotion of racial integration by the parents; so the schools, which are socially-oriented, cannot effectively counteract the norms of separatism preached in the homes. It is difficult, then, for students to overcome stereotypes."

Interracial harmony at Oakland High School appears more widespread than at Oakland Tech. Perhaps one factor is that the students at Oakland High constitute a more balanced racial picture. According to 1972 figures, blacks approximated 39.8 per cent; Asians, 20.5 per cent; Spanish-speaking, 10.1 per cent; and other ethnic groups, 29.6 per cent of the total enrollment.

"There is really no racial tension at this school," said Assistant Principal James Van. "Most of the kids here are from a middle-class economic background, no matter what their race. They usually party after school activities, at which time they are 'friends not trying to integrate the world.' Certain events do tend to segregate them, like night dances when only the blacks attend, but other events, like football games, everyone attends," he added.

SOCIALLY ORIENTED

"Everything's together," appeared to be the consensus of opinion among the students interviewed, whose primary concerns were to get good grades and go to college. "Students are not politically motivated; they're socially oriented—everyone can be a class officer or attend sports and dances," said one student. Other students added that there is very little search for self or ethnic identity among their peers, although Asian, black and La Raza concerns do exist.

"There is no total harmony or total prejudice. People here are individuals, not looked upon and judged as members of specific races. We are aware of discrimination but we are not overly concerned with it. We only think of it outside of the school context," said several Asian students.

Black students joined in by observing that although Asians generally studied hard, many of them "smoked weed like anyone else" and that they are often as "loud" as the blacks.

Jack Van Zandt, director of activities at Oakland High, found that interracial relations depend on the individual more than anything else, but that blacks tend to be more "stand-offish" than anybody else. There is more intermingling between Asians and whites than between either group and blacks, he observed.

Although Oakland High is perhaps the most integrated of all high schools in Oakland, violence still exists, sometimes due to racial causes. Interracial problems depend on who you "hang around with," reiterated many of the students. Said one student, "Name-callings and shoving still occur because such stereotypes as the 'Asian won't fight back' exist."

CLASS PROBLEMS

Some have remarked that the problems at the school are mostly class-related, not race-related. This is especially evident in the relations between foreign and American-born Asians at the school.

"We tried to get the foreign-born Chinese, the American-born Asians and the Pilipinos to work together, to interact on a social level and to be aware of discrimination," said Judy Huey, president of the Asian Student Alliance. "But foreign-born and American-born kids think differently. It's largely a matter of language and culture that we cannot relate and that the American-born can relate better with blacks."

Several foreign-born students spoke of the snobbery on the part of the American-born Asians as the cause for their inability to work together. Concerning relations with black students, their position was similar to that of the Asians at Tech: "Blacks are okay if they do not bother us."

The foreign-born Chinese spoke of a mutual respect between themselves and the blacks—"Once the blacks used to pick on us more, but that has settled down. Racial tension may exist, but it does not affect us. Some blacks still call us names, though, and they think that every Chinese is smart and should know gung-fu. We talk with them in class, but don't engage in any activities with them outside the classroom."

INTERMINGLING

The experience at the Oakland schools seems to demonstrate that although there is no racial tension in the schools, there is also generally no social intermingling among blacks and Asians.

Observed Janet Sinyork, school community human relations assistant for Oakland Public Schools in 1970-72 and a parent, there is a lack of real needs assessments of the students and a lack of preparation, curriculum, guidelines and structures in the programs that are offered in the schools to promote interracial harmony.

She suggested a plan whereby black students, who are socially articulate, tutor their "brainy but socially inarticulate" Chinese peers in public English in exchange for tutoring in the academic subjects. If supervised correctly, she said, the needs of both groups could be met realistically, and stereotyping could be erased in the process.

Mrs. Lawrence K. Low of Stockton was installed recently as president of the Women's Auxiliary to California Dental Association for 1974-75.

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PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

C.A.L. WRITES OFF JAPANESE YEN

TAIPEI—China Airlines officials have written off the loss of Japanese yen since the closing of the Tokyo-Taipei route. "We are losing a few Japanese yen, but our loss can easily be made up with U.S. dollars," said a junior staffer. Taipei terminated its 1959 air accord last April 20 when Japan signed an air pact with Peking.

SHEN TALKS WITH KENNETH RUSH

WASHINGTON — Ambassador James Shen, visiting here from Taipei, met last week with Kenneth Rush, acting secretary of state. Ambassador Shen told reporters afterwards that the two men exchanged views on the latest developments between the two countries.

From left to right) Ron Ho, Sharlene Chew, Louise Yee, and)ick Hom are shown busy preparing for the Chinatown Optimist 'lub's benefit show, "Call Me Madam", to be seen June 8 at ;imbo 365, 1025 Columbus Ave., S.F. Proceeds from the per-ormance will go towards "Friends of Youth". For ticket infor-nation, call Ethel Merman, or Evan Leong at 362-5014.

（由左至右）何侃，林少英，余招莜，李新釗等忙於準備話劇“稱我夫人”。該慈善話將在六月八日上演爲青年福利籌款，由華埠樂觀會等。訂票請電梁君三六二・五〇一四。

Trotters Win Asian Basketball Tourney

By KATIE CHOY
and PAUL K. HUI

BERKELEY — Many championships in basketball are won on the free throw line.

This may sound like a broken record to some, but it played sweet music for the Trotters team last Sunday as it captured the division A title of the Bay Area Asian Athletic Association (BAAAA) Invitational Basketball Tournament. It took a 77 per cent free-throw shooting percentage from the Trotters to do it.

The Trotters beat the New York Life Insurance Roadrunners 79-68, to win the championship at King Junior High in Berkeley. The final margin for victory was decided on the foul line. The Trotters sank 13 free throws out of 17 attempts while their opponents made only one out of four charity shots.

The rest of the game was a see-saw battle, as two evenly matched teams slugged it out on the court. The lead changed hands many times.

The Trotters, who went undefeated in the tournament, actually went into the dressing room at half time on the short end of a 41-38 score. They gave away a considerable height advantage as their opponents, with four players measuring over six feet tall, dominated the boards. Outstanding shooting from Roadrunners Ed Chow, Dennis Jew and Brian Yee didn't help the Trotters' cause either. All three finished in double figures.

FINAL SHOWDOWN

The Roadrunners, champions of the 1974 Chinese New Year Basketball Classic (E/W 2/13/74), came into the final showdown through the losers' bracket of the double-elimination tournament, after having been defeated once earlier. They had fought their way to the Chinese New Year classic championship in similar fashion in February.

But basketball history failed to repeat itself last Sunday in Berkeley. The Roadrunner magic ran out in the third quarter when the Trotters, led by player-coach Fawn Wong and team captain Cary Kihara, stormed back from the half-time deficit. Drawing fouls and converting them into points, the Trotters nurtured a seven-point lead into final victory. Kihara scored a game high of 20 points and Wong tallied 16. High point man for the losers was Dennis Jew with 19.

In another game played the same day, Berkeley bombed the Berkeley Ohtani, 100-71, to win the division B title, wrapping up two weeks of BAAAA Invitational Basketball Tournament action.

In division A, the Trotters' Kihara was named Most Valuable Player. Players selected for the division all-star team were: Don Tanaka (Uncle Tommy's Sons), Ed Inouye (Lee's Florist), Dennis Jew (Roadrunners), Fred Albano (Old time Reds), and Ted Ohashi (Trotters).

Other players awarded with an honorable-mention berth on the team were: Jim Ikoma (Sons), Collin Lee (Sons), Robert Midzuno (Sons), Rick Kong (Sons), and Johnny Ng (Trotters).

JAL STANDS TO LOSE $170,000

TAIPEI — Japan Air Lines could possibly lose some $170,000 in its annual revenue as a result of the rupture of the Taipei-Tokyo air route, according to official Nationalist sources. In addition, the revenue loss to China Airlines is estimated at $23,000 a year. At present, eight other international airlines are serving Taipei and Tokyo, and are accommodating about 60 per cent of the demand.

MEETING TO DISCUSS 'OPERATION INTEGRATE'

Chinese Community for Equality and Education announces a meeting for parents, community residents and leaders to discuss the "Operation Integrate" plan for secondary schools Friday, May 31, 7:30 p.m. at the Commodore Stockton School Auditorium, 950 Clay St.

SENATE COMMITTEE PASSES BILINGUAL $$$

SACRAMENTO — A measure to provide $45,450,000 for bilingual education in California's public schools was recommended for passage by the Senate Education Committee last week.

The bill, appropriating funds both for teacher training and bilingual education, now goes to the Senate Finance Committee.

U.S.-CHINA TRADE BOOMING

WASHINGTON — Trade between the United States and China will top one billion dollars this year, making the United States Peking's number two partner in trade, after Japan. The trade ratio runs 18 to 1 as the Chinese buy $363 million worth of American grain and cotton. In turn, the U.S. bought only $20.1 million in the same period, the first quarter of 1974.

Chinese Folk Songs and Mozart

By KAREN YEE

Following an extended round of plause for the Chinese Chamber 'chestra's performance of classi-l music by such composers as andel, Tchaikovsky, Strauss, artok, Bach, Brahms and Mozart, nductor Sidney Wong led the chestra in Chinese folk songs re-ritten for orchestration by the nductor himself.

The 21-member, one-year-old 'chestra, made up of Chinese, panese and white students of usic and professional musicians, ve their second performance re-ntly at the Commodore Stockton hool Auditorium.

While Wong experiments with the intricacies of combining the virtuoso of Chinese music with western instruments, the conductor is well aware that this also enhances the exposure of the Chinese community to western music.

Solos were given by Janice Yokoyama, principal cellist, who also plays for the Marin Symphony and the Berkeley Promenade Orchestra; Laura Wong, clarinet student; and Kenway Lee, who recently attended a violin master-class taught by Nathan Milstein at the Juilliard School of Music in New York City and who is a former student of Jacob Krachmalnick.

The orchestra rehearses weekly, Saturday mornings from 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon, at the Salvation Army, Chinatown Corps (1450 Powell St.), in hopes of giving similar performances every three months.

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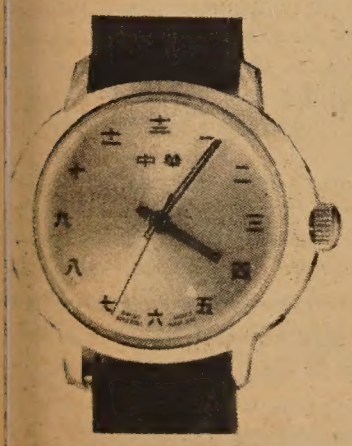

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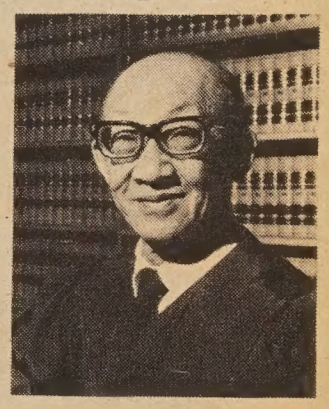

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JUNE PRIMARY CANDIDATES ADDRESS THE CHINESE-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Three weeks ago East/West addressed candidates in the June 4 primary with the following questions: (1) What do you feel are the major issues facing the Chinese-American community? (2) What have you done for the Chinese-American community during your past political career? and (3) What do you plan to do for the Chinese-American community once elected into office?

Below are statements from candidates who responded. —Ed.

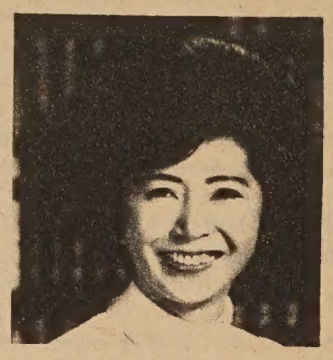
JOHN FORAN

Assemblyman John Foran, Democratic candidate for State Assembly, 16th District. (Assemblyman Foran answered the three questions during a visit to Chinatown last week. —Ed.)

1. Speaking from his vantage point as a Sacramento legislator, Assemblyman John Foran feels that bilingual, bicultural education is a major concern of the Chinese community. He says federal support is not adequate and he is co-sponsor of legislation which would provide $15,000,000 for bilingual education. Foran laments the fact that students who need more than one year of study in the bilingual program are not allowed to get the extra help.

2. In addition to his support in the State Assembly of bilingual education bills, Foran cites his sponsorship of bills that would provide housing for the poor and elderly. He has developed legislation, currently being debated in the Assembly's Ways and Means Committee, which would provide $50 million of revenue bonds with a $20 million loan guarantee for housing in cities of more than 150,000 people. He expects the bill to clear the Assembly, but there could be trouble in the Senate.

3. If he is returned to the Assembly, Foran will continue to fight for bilingual education and for better housing for the poor and the elderly. Also, he will continue to push for more money for day care centers. He feels the federal government is not providing enough support and the State must try and pick up the slack. Currently there is $9 million bill encountering opposition in the Senate, and Foran urges those who support day care centers to contact Southern California legislators who are blocking the legislation. Foran will continue to support day care legislation in the Assembly.



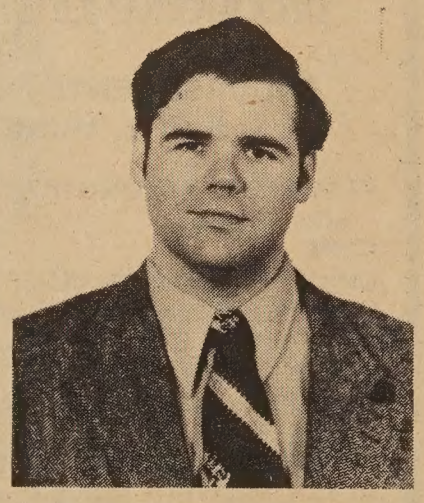
MARCH FONG

Assemblywoman March Fong, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State.

I have placed pressure on media executives to more accurately reflect a realistic picture of Chinese people and ancestry; co-sponsored the bilingual, bicultural education act of 1972; led the legislature effort to have the Hanford Buddhist Shrine restored and designated a state monument; urged the provision of more Cantonese-speaking census officials in 1970; convinced the Department of Agriculture not to ban the traditional Chinese method of killing and preparing chickens; requested that the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Department of Motor Vehicles publish materials in Chinese; and pushed for bilingual interpreters at government offices, especially those providing social and health services.

I will bring to the Secretary of State Office the same activist style I have brought to my years in the assembly and the Alameda County Board of Education.

Although my district in Alameda County has only a 3 per cent Asian population, I have worked with my colleague, Assemblyman John Miller, on issues relating to day care, mental health, and redevelopment in Oakland's Chinatown. As a Chinese woman I have felt the double discrimination.



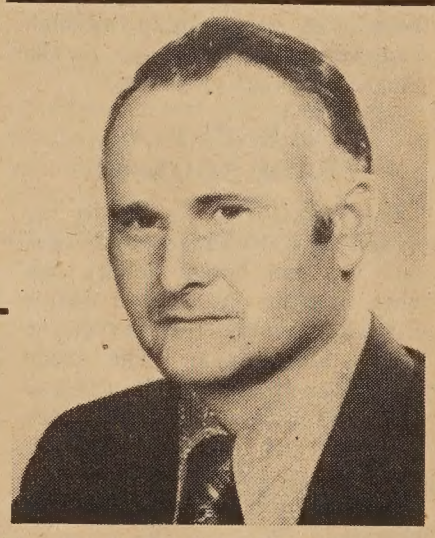
TERENCE FAULKNER

Terence Faulkner, unopposed Republican candidate for State Assembly, 18th District.

Pushing hard for increased local employment opportunities for Asian-Americans, especially at the executive and decision-making levels, is vital to the future economic and cultural welfare of San Francisco's large Chinese population. Steps also need to be taken at the first possible opportunity to fully implement in both San Francisco and Daly City the recent *Lau vs. Nichols* Supreme Court decision ordering that school boards provide adequate educational instruction for non-English-speaking students. Moves must further be made, especially by the California Legislature, to implement programs to cut down on the high rate of violent street crime to which all our State's urban residents are now exposed.

As a member and officer of the San Francisco City Government's Cable Television Task Force, I strongly promoted the well-defined legal positions on minority employment contained in the application for new cable television franchises recently passed into law by the S.F. Board of Supervisors. I have also worked along with several other Task Force members in making plans for the public educational channel on cable television. The new channel will provide, among other community services, a series of regularly scheduled Chinese language programs.

If I am elected as your Assemblyman, I will certainly continue to work for greater Chinese job opportunities. I intend to drive hard for more state funding of Chinese language and other bilingual educational programs. I also have in mind a number of measures in the area of prison reform, with a view to realistically cutting down on the extremely high percentage of persons returning to serious criminal activity after their first state prison terms.

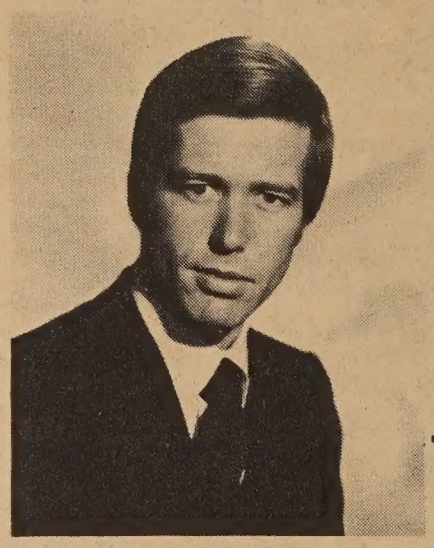


WARREN CHURCH

Warren Church, Democratic candidate for State Board of Equalization, First District.

I believe the following issue relating to the Board is very important to all Californians and the San Francisco Chinese-American community: Utilities are getting a tax break. In 10 years their taxes have risen only 5 per cent; yours are up 90 per cent. Utility property is valued on original cost; yours on market value. Separate private utility facilities are not assessed; your property is. The State Board in violation, only assigns a value for local tax purposes.

I initiated programs in parks, family planning, and drug and alcohol abuse. These voluntary programs benefit many persons. My positions on the Board of Equalization tax matters benefit the San Francisco Chinese-American community.



GRAY DAVIS

Gray Davis, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

My platform includes a promise to withhold deposits of state monies from banks which discriminate against minorities in hiring or lending practices. I also promise to take a hard look at state deposits in minority-owned banks with an eye toward increasing those deposits wherever possible.

Members of the Chinese-American community, along with women and all minorities, deserve the same consideration from banks as the big money boys. I intend to establish a Consumer Financial Service within the Treasurer's office to give the average citizen a fighting chance against the complicated, confusing and sometimes deceptive practices of California's financial institutions. I want to make comparison shopping as commonplace at the bank as it is at the supermarket.

Bert A. Betts, Democratic candidate for State Controller.

The office of State Controller is a statewide office and is not provincial as are local political offices and some other state offices. The State Treasurer and the State Controller serve not only the Chinese-American community but all Californians.

As State Treasurer from 1959 to 1967, I was responsible for the restoration of competitive bidding on State bonds, resulting in interest savings to California taxpayers of hundreds of millions of dollars. I reorganized and streamlined various divisions of the Treasurer's office providing a more efficient work flow.

Utilizing my education, experience and background in administration and finance, I intend to improve management of California's purse strings. My daily experience preparing income, inheritance, sales, property and other tax returns will be invaluable as Chairman, Franchise Tax Board, and Member, Board of Equalization. I shall provide administrative leadership representing the taxpayer in tax fields.

On the State Lands Commission, revenues from tideland oil must be increased, and improved utilization of state-owned lands as one of our greatest natural resources.

As State Controller I would serve all the people of California.

Herman Sillas, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State.

As Chairman of the California Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, I held the first public hearings on the plight of the Asian-American community. We are still evaluating the hearings, but my initial conclusions are these:

The major issues facing the community are hardships in elementary education, licensing of professionals, and housing.

HERMAN SILLAS

Our elementary educational process stamps out, with the hammer of conformity, the rich cultural heritages of newly-arrived Americans. We know that young students progress faster when taught in their native tongue, and become quite fluent in both English and Chinese (and hence a greater asset to our society) if offered bicultural, bilingual training.

Rank discrimination against licensed professionals from other countries is practiced by not recognizing the credentials of foreign medical, pharmaceutical or other schools, so that professionals are not even allowed to take examinations in this country. There is nothing to do about this practice but simply to abolish it.

Overcrowded, unsanitary living conditions (in any minority community) result from the failure to enforce health, safety and building codes. The answer is simple. Apply the same amount of care and enforcement in every community.

Our challenge is to construct a social system in which a multi-cultural society can grow, prosper and deliver its multiple contributions to everyone.

I will continue to work for bilingual, bicultural education, to open doors in the professions, and to undo the long history of discrimination against Chinese and other Asians.

You can be sure that the Chinese community will be represented in any appointments I make within the Secretary of State's office.

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E/W readers who do not receive their papers at the usual time can contact our offices at 758 Commercial St., SF 94108, or call 781-3194 for instant delivery. We are having difficulties with the mailing service.

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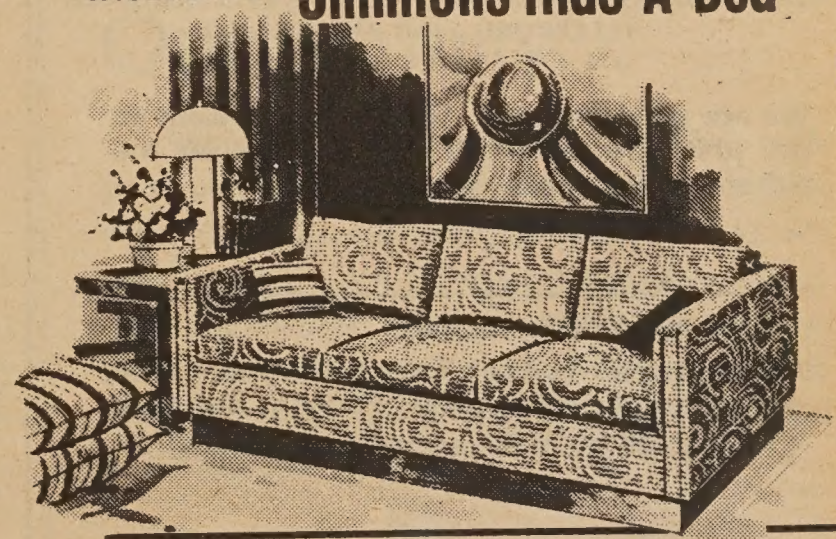

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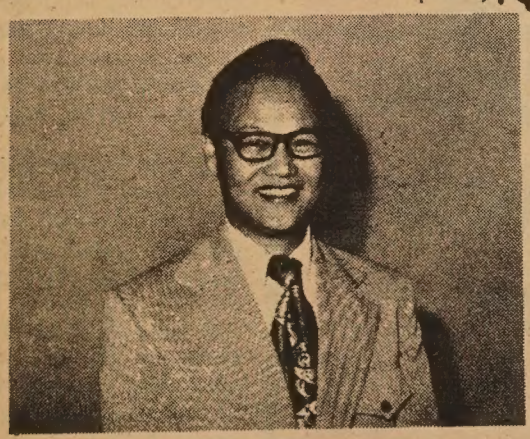

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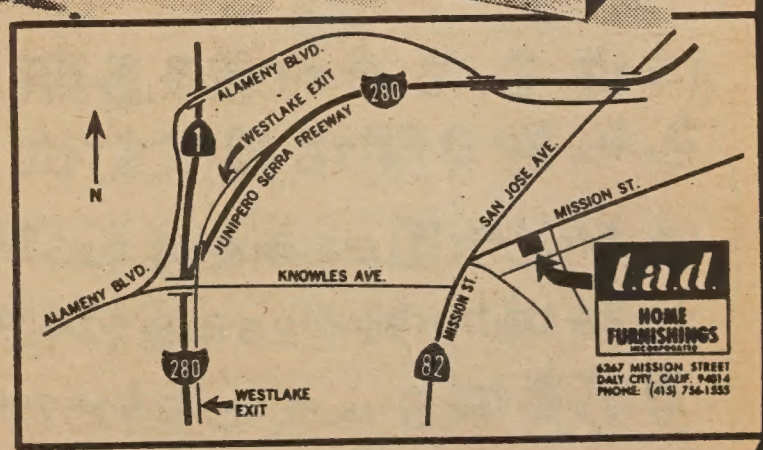

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BUILDING suitable for Chinese restaurant with annex for living quarters. Lease for $400/month or buy at $42,500. Lake County has no Chinese restaurant. Write: P.O. Box 55, Finley, Lake County, Calif. 95435.

CHINESE FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION SEEKING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. Job description available by calling 398-8212. Application deadline: June 10, 1974.

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PUTONGHUA CLASSES TO BEGIN JUNE 10

The U.S.-China Friendship Association will sponsor classes on Putonghua, simplified characters, and Hanyu Pinyin beginning June 10. Classes at all levels as well as speech workshops, stage plays, and films and slides, will be available. For more information, contact the U.S.-China Friendship Association, 50 Oak Street, Room 502, S.F. 94102 (863-0537), or Wang Yo-Hwa, 1353 Broadway, S.F. 94109 (776-3012, evenings).

SUMMER JOBS OPEN TO YOUTH

The Mayor's Office announces a limited number of summer job openings for youth between the ages of 14 to 18, residing in the Chinatown-North Beach area, and with family incomes meeting federal poverty guidelines. Applications may be picked up at 1074 Stockton St. and the Youth Service Center at 250 Columbus Avenue and must be returned by June 14.

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Inspector Herb Lee presents the baseball championship trophy for the 14-year-old division to Coach Edwin J. Yee of the Chinatown team "Chinese Bandits". Pictured above are some members of the team: (top, left to right) Phillip Fong and Kingman Yee; (bottom) Timothy Owyang, Robert Chu, Robert Yee, and Stanley Leong. Sponsored by the Police Athletic League (PAL), "Chinese Bandits" represents one of the first times that Chinatown has participated in PAL recreation sports. The team won all of six games played in the city-wide tournament. (Kem Lee photo).

＊華童棒球隊參加灣區警察運動會比賽，六戰六捷，奪得錦標歸。三藩市警官李昆明頒獎後和該隊教練余達雲及部份球員合攝。（李少吟攝）

華人就業協進會

Chinese for Affirmative Action has been notified of the following job openings:

Physical Education Instructor: Teach college physical education with specific emphasis on weight conditioning, co-ed tennis, and basketball. Head basketball coach. Master's degree and community college credentials. $10,709-16,505. Deadline June 7.

Personnel Secretary: Must perform a variety of clerical duties (take minutes, transcribe, type, file). H.S. grad or equivalent. Type 50 wpm. Shorthand/speedwriting desired. Up to $650/mo.

Data Control Clerk: One year experience in data processing, with adding machine experience. $515.

Accountant I: Performs a variety of complex financial and accounting functions in the fiscal dept.; does billing, prepares budget reports and projection., College degree in Bus. Ad. with a major in Accounting. One year experience in field.

Home Economics Instructor: Teach general college home economics with emphasis on clothing construction. Master's in Home Economics. Community college credential. $10,587 to $16,667. Deadline June 14.

For more information, call Skills Bank at 398-8212.

THEODORE C. LEE ON TOOTH TRANSPLANTS

San Francisco dentist Dr. Theodore Chung Lee explained his success with tooth implants to his skeptical colleagues at a California Dental Association meeting recently.

Instead of anchoring false teeth to neighboring teeth, or to the remains of a real tooth root, they are attached directly to the underlying jawbone, Dr. Lee said.

A full-jaw implantation, costing about $1,500, or a one-tooth implantation consists of a framework of stainless steel that straddles the curve of the jawbone.

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events

D., MAY 29, 7:30 P.M.
tonese presentation of "Ten- Rights" by Alice Barkley, at YWCA, 965 Clay St. Info: 982-2.

RS., MAY 30, 6–9 P.M.
ti-cultural fair at Anza School, ega.

I., MAY 31, 5:30-9:30 P.M.
Asian Experience", Asian arts, ls and music, a benefit bazaar he George Washington High ool Cafeteria (66-32nd Ave.). eeds to buy Asian American ks for the school library and ay for future Asian American activities. Adults, $1; Child- under 12, 50 cents.

, MAY 31, 9 P.M.
e Chinese bilingual projects ting at the Water Resources ding, Sacramento. Info: Ray g, 455-5032.

, MAY 31, 7:30 P.M.
natown Council for the Perform- and Visual Arts meeting at the nese Culture Center, 750 Kear- t.

., JUNE 1, 9 A.M.–4:15 P.M.
t annual Immigration Council outhern California conference, nmaculate Heart College, 2021 Western Ave., L.A. Info: (213) 1221 or 747-7623.

I., JUNE 2, 30 A.M.–5:30 P.M.
ernational Arts Festival" exhibi- of arts and crafts at Washing- Square, Union and Columbus.

I., JUNE 2, 7:30–10 P.M.
ernational Arts Festival": Mi- ty musicians and dancers per- at Bimbo's 365 Club, 1025 umbus. Tickets and info: 863- 5.

HOUGH JUNE, 1–4:45 P.M.
nese paintings from the Yuan 9–1368 A.D.) through the ng (1644–1912 A.D.) dynasties e Asian Art Museum, Golden Park.

, JUNE 7, 6:30 P.M.
e show on China travels, with mentary by Paul Mark of Chi- -American Institute of Engi- s, at Marina Jr. High auditori- 3500 Fillmore St.

S., JUNE 4, 7:30 P.M.
Jok Fair Committee meeting e YWCA, 965 Clay St.

, JUNE 7, 7:30 P.M.
mocracy in China" at the U.S.- a Peoples Friendship Assn., ak St., S.F. Info: 863-0537.

, JUNE 7, 7:30 P.M.
el discussion on immigration s at the Chinese Culture Center, Kearny St. Free.

CTING WORKSHOPS TO BEGIN JUNE 17

series of free evening work- s in acting, technical theater writing for performance will ffered by the Asian American atre Workshop. The work- , led by playwright Frank , will hold its first meeting 17 at 8 p.m. in the American servatory Theatre rehearsal lios at 450 Geary St.

r additional information, con- Frank Abe, 221-8958, or Eric ashi, 751-3391, or write 458 rth Ave., S.F. 94118.

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BROADCAST MEDIA

Regular programs:

PROGRAM	TIME	STATION	DAY
News Simulcast	11 p.m.	KGO (7)	M-F
新聞節譯	11 p.m.	KALW-FM 91.7	星期一至五
Learning Mandarin 學習國語	10 p.m.	KALW-FM 91.7	M, Tu, Th, F
金星電台	9 p.m.	KBRG-AM 105.3	M-F
	3 p.m.	KBRG-AM 105.3	Sa
漢聲	10 p.m.	KQED-FM 88.5	M
	9 p.m.	KALW-FM 91.7	W
(Chinese Community Hour)	10 p.m.	KALW-FM 91.7	Sa

(Italics means program will be simulcast. —Ed.)

WED., MAY 29, 9 P.M.
漢聲(兒童節節目)
Chinese Community Hour
(Children's Day Program)
KALW-FM 91.7

WED., MAY 29, 10 P.M.
Chinese Youth Voice
中國青年之聲
KALW-FM 91.7

THURS., MAY 30, 6 P.M.
"Open Studio" (Chinese singer Patty Hsih featured)
KQED (9)

FRI., MAY 31 7:30 P.M.
"Gam Saan Haak" (Role of the Chinese in the mining industry of California)
KRON (4)
「金山客」(第二輯)
KRON-FM 96.5

SAT., JUNE 1, 7 A.M.
Sut Yung Ying Yee (Lesson 39)
實用英語(第卅九課)
KPIX (5)

SAT., JUNE 1, 10 P.M.
漢聲(兒童節節目)
Chinese Community Hour
(Children's Day Program)
KALW-FM 91.7

SUN. JUNE 2 , 10 P.M.
華語電視劇場
KEMO (20)

SUN., JUNE 2, 11 P.M.
"Inner Dimension" (Host Dick Hom discusses Lau v. Nichols)
KABL-AM 960, FM 98.1

MON., JUNE 3, 10 P.M.
漢聲
KQED-FM 88.5

WED., JUNE 5, 9 P.M.
漢聲
KALW-FM, 91.7

WED., JUNE 5, 10 P.M.
Chinese Youth Voice
中國青年之聲
KALW-FM 91.7

FRI., JUNE 7, 7:30 P.M.
"Gam Saan Haak" (Part played by the Chinese in building the transcontinental railroads)
KRON (4)
「金山客」(第三輯)
KRON-FM 96.5

SAT., JUNE 8, 7 A.M.
Sut Yung Ying Yee (Lesson 40)
實用英語(第四十課)
KPIX (5)

SAT., JUNE 8, 10 P.M.
漢聲
KALW-FM 91.7

SUN., JUNE 9, 10 P.M.
華語電視劇場
KEMO (20)

MON., JUNE 10, 10 P.M.
漢聲
KQED-FM 88.5

SAT., JUNE 8, 1–5:30 P.M.
Martial arts and dance performances featured in "Salute to Summer" festival at Oakland YWCA, 1515 Webster St. Ticket info: 451-7900.

SAT., JUNE 8, 6 P.M.
Scholarship award dinner sponsored by The Association of Chinese Teachers at A. Sabella's Restaurant, Jefferson and Taylor Sts. Stanton Tong, guest speaker. For reservation and info, call Janet Mar, 362-2914.

Jerry Mount, Brian Witt and Calvin Chan (left to right) stand in front of the 1974 car they and six other students on the University of California's Berkeley campus have remodeled to make safe from fires. After learning that one-third of the fire deaths in the United States are from vehicle fires, the students took on the remodeling as a mechanical engineering class project. (Dennis Galloway photo)

TAIPEI INCREASES IMPORT TARIFFS

TAIPEI — The government of the Republic of China has decided to increase import tariffs to reduce its $153 million trade deficit. This move is a marked reversal of the liberal import policy adopted two years when trade in Taiwan was booming. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has targeted import of foreign commodities that are not vital to the nation's economy.

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Students Encouraged to Act in Asian American Community

By DOUG CHAN

(The following article is reprinted from Stanford University's "The Stanford Daily." Doug Chan is a sophomore there--Ed.)

(WRITER'S NOTE: *The following remarks are from one (and I shall explain the use of the word,) "Chinaman's" perspective, but before beginning let me state that whenever the word "Asian" is used, it indicates that the context in which it is employed may be applicable to other people's of Asian ancestry living in the United States.)*

With the advent of the nineteen-seventies the Asian-American experience has reached a particularly crucial stage of development. On one hand, gone is the overtly racist, systematic discrimination of Asians in the United States.

On the other hand, increasing numbers of Asian-Americans are entering colleges, obtaining more glamorous jobs, and moving into higher priced residential areas. Nevertheless, while this number has grown so have the ghettos from which many of our parents have moved out. It is obvious that Asian-Americans still face today very real social, political, and economic problems. Many of which find their expression even at a place such as Stanford.

Was Betty L. Sung's statement in her much-lauded, *Mountain of Gold*, correct in asserting: "They [the Chinese] were never overly bitter. They have gone into occupations which command respect and which lessen conflict from competition. . . ." Perhaps someone should have reminded Ms. Sung that the majority of us were neither then, nor are today engineers, physicists, doctors, chemists, etc., but rather people who did jobs whites (especially white men) would not touch, e.g. THE LAUNDRY.

This stereotype has helped one segment of Asians "lift themselves up by their own bootstraps" while stepping down on the heads of others who are lower on the American social ladder. All too frequently these have been fellow Asian-Americans. We have paid a psychological as well as a political price by claiming "Chinoisery" as our sole preserve — industry, honesty, frugality, and patience — of which Grant Ave. is a supreme expression.

Torn Psyches

But my primary concern is for the Asian-Americans at Stanford, many of whom will eventually, if not now, experience the shredded psyche that seems to be the legacy of three, or even seven, generations of life in North America.

A significant number of us come from middle to upper income families: many of these families live quite far from the nearest Asian community. As the fervor of the anti-war movement has cooled so has the initial vigor of the Asian-American Movement. The draft no longer hangs over our heads, and likewise, neither does the prospect of shooting "gooks" and "dinks" appear so horrible. It was interesting for me to note as a freshman last year that as the identification with our brothers and sisters of Southeast Asia lessened, the symbiosis with the Community disappeared.

Specifically, we have returned to our "book thing." (That applies to all majors.) On campus there is now a "theme house" to appease the more identity-conscious ones among us with its attendant opportunities for socializing. Concerning the world off-campus we hear occasionally that some organization has successfully lobbied for the flow of some anti-poverty funds into some Asian ghetto.

New Alliances

The Community is no longer pertinent to our families, except as a place to eat and shop. Instead, like our white friends we look directly to China (the fashionable one), hoping for the day that we too will be able to vacation and see relatives in the land of "Maoism" and anti-imperialism.

It is time for Asian-American students to start thinking. We need to ask to what extent will our lives be affected by the existence or non-existence, the success and failure, of those living in the real Asian cultural centers and not the slick monuments to Taiwan or Japan, Inc.

We are the ones who have been furnished and/or have earned the money to attend Stanford. The University is our stepping stone towards creating that good and decent life for ourselves and our families. We have the time to discuss, compose, and evaluate statements such as this. I hope some action, however small, will grow out of this process.

Identity As Chinaman

To rush out into the Community to work holds no mystical prospects of solutions. Community work may come later. I have my own life, but I also recognize that I am a Chinaman. Whole destines and psychologies are tied up in words. Chinamen. The word was never derogatory, never an object of silent self-hate until my precursors hit these shores.

It was how we were first referred to in this country before the shooting's and the lynchings and is essentially what we still are. (Our sansei brothers received a like reminder of what they still are to certain segments of America; counsel Charles E. Wilson's reference to Senator Daniel Inouye illustrated this.)

Call me a Chinaman, only realize that I'm proud to be one. I have hung in there for sixty-nine installments of *Charlie Chan* and will probably continue to do so for forty more of *Kung Fu*. Been here since 1848, Longtime Californ', the first ninety-five years were the hardest. Better yet, since everyone must live with labels and larger slots of classification, call me Asian-American.

America Is Home

Patience can't be assumed anymore, or piety for that matter. My culture isn't a bowl of rice; it is the label on the bottom of the thick, dull porcelain that reads: MADE IN JAPAN. My tradition is the rice itself, which comes to me in a fifty-pound sack marked: TEXAS LONG GRAIN. My history is wearing a badge marked, "I am Chinese," while other yellow men and women are shipped off to a New Mexico wasteland. My literary tradition is scratched on the walls of the former immigration buildings on Angel Island; poems written at the gateway to *Gum San*, bitte poems I may never see.

Asian-American, I like it fc now. The term is still in th process of definition, like chinaman aesthetic. The hyphen i still there, and Asian isn't reall explicit, but it reminds me of th reality of this country and of m unity with my brothers an sisters. The badges are hopefull resting in the compost pile o American social history.

Evaluate Alternatives

What can we do? Simpl consider the options open to u once the expensive mind exercise in college are over. Recognize tha the time has come for technicia mentalities to ask what is to b done and why. It takes a larg degree of personal daring to begi creating some real input for th Community. It is even harder t possess any notion of a genuin Asian-American sensibility in th grab for the almighty money bag

In the meantime we do hav the means to act right here o campus. They range fror educating Stanford about us, e.g the upcoming Asian-America radio program on KZSU, t working in the People's Teahous in Wilbur. Of course, Communit work is not to be ruled out s long as we avoid proclaimin ourselves as missionaries. Ou future is neither totally in Asi nor America, but in our "root communities. With tha realization, we may be able t build a socially and economicall healthy entity in the Unite States.

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讀書之樂

＊本報編輯委員會投票結果，提議本報贊助的加州初選提案有下列各項——贊成提案第一、二、三、四、五、六、九及A、B、C、D、F、I、J。反對提案第七及E、G、H各項。對第八項提案無意見。各提案內容刊登中文版首頁——編者

短聞

＊中國影片前途

紐約金都戲院及紐約日報老板梁楨，最近爲了購買華宮戲院來市，在法律手續辦妥以後，招待本市華文記者在假日旅館午餐。據稱，華宮戲院將改名金都戲院，并在年內逐步裝修改進。

梁老板說武打影片已在走下坡，觀衆減少了百分之四十到六十，現在粵語影片因「七十二家房客」賣座而死灰復燃，但因粗製濫造，前途未許樂觀，只有具水準的文藝片還站得住脚，這確是內行人語。

＊輔導英語小組

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＊大學費用高漲　留學生難立足

華盛頓大學國際服務處主任嘉賓蔣，日前表示由於最近大學的學費、雜費等高漲，再加上移民局嚴禁留學生工作的命令，將使海外貧窮或中等家庭的留學生，無法來美求學，今後留學生的身份，將爲富家子弟的專利。

＊電報山診所時間

電報山醫療診所，現仍向市民提供服務，各科辦公時間如下：

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＊小學夏令班登記

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參加夏令班學生可選擇閱讀、算術、自然、音樂、戲劇、文學等科。

凡欲在暑期讓子女入夏令班就讀者，希及早註册，表格在各小學備取，註册後，將會由學校書面通知接納與否及所編班級。

＊建東銀行獲准設列治文分行

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混校意見

（接自中文版首頁）

族間趣無關的。但一華生加上一句話說：「雖然是沒有種族衝突，但種族和諧也談不上。」

加里利奧的一般黑人學生表示不高興該校華裔學生太多，好像是一間「華埠中學」。他們要求更多的黑人教師和學生到加里利奧來，這樣可以感覺「舒適一些。」

該校華裔學生中有一群是香港來的移民。他們大多數說初到學校來時，環境又不習慣，英語又說得不好，常被黑人同學欺負。但漸漸地了解到他們對黑人固有的偏見是錯誤的。他們說：「每一族裡都有好人和壞人。」這是多方面接觸後來的好處。但這種多民華生肯定的說，如果被調派到其他學校也會依附在一起。

教師方面的意見大體上是贊成混合種族教育，但這並不是解決社會上存在的種族間的高張樂方。

有些教師認爲一旦實行合種族計劃在各校實行，一些爲富助少數民族學生而設的教育計劃的特殊地位可應。華埠學生如果散佈在市內各校，科目如中國語文班，英語補習班等將很難繼續辦下去。

有兩位教師就在這問題上提供意見。他們贊成讓學生自由選擇學校，以代替硬性的規定。他們說好處是當學生對功課感到興趣，他們之間的種族隔膜便會被忘掉了。

另外兩位華裔教師說家長們應平心靜氣的看着混合種族教育，不要老嚷着反對。此兩位教師認爲市內各高中除了魯和中學以外程度也是差不多的。

加里利奧有位華裔女教師對混合種族教育另有一套看法。她說這只是當局「頭痛醫頭」的一貫手腕，不是社會基本的問題的根治辦法。她擔心到教師們習慣了教導勤奮向學，不關自己的工作種種會產生困難。加里利奧來他們會變得束手無策。要適應轉變，她認爲教師們需要搞好師生關係，和學生更接近一點，了解他們更深一點。對今秋的情形她說不能預料，她說學生總會有應變的能力的。另一位男華裔教師也有同感。他說新的黑人學生轉到加里利奧來不會對華生構成一種威脅：時下的一種錯覺，以爲凡是華人都是拳脚功夫能手，將會產生一種嚇阻作用。

唐校長認爲教師們自然要以身作則在課餘時間和不同種族的學生打成一片。但目前市內有很多學校因校舍改建要增加額外的堂數及管理他校調來的學生，師生隨了在上課時間內很少有機會相處。唐校長說將會邀請不同種族的社區人士及家長參加加里利奧校內的活動以保證不會和社會脫節。

一教師透露有一志以爲榮的。但有一女教師持有較悲觀的意見：她恐怕把質素不同，成績有別的學生編在同一班級會引致分裂和磨擦。

該校爲今秋混校作的準備工作是多方面的：派專人到各初中介紹威爾遜的課程及設備，印發各種語言文字的宣傳册子，及舉辦各種聚會邀請新生及家長們參加等等。校方亦鼓勵在校的舊生和新生多接觸。

教員方面，威爾遜的種裔分配很平均。他們說華裔家長對該黑人學生衆多的學校持有成見其實是他們對威爾遜認識不深。一位教師說：「混校可消除疑慮及種族間的錯誤觀感。」教師和學生都同意在過去三年間威爾遜也沒有什麼嚴重的種族敵對情形。但像加里利奧一樣，威爾遜的學生也劃分種族界綫，形成一個個的小圈子。

兩個在該校就讀的華生說威爾遜校內的情形並不是像傳說中的那麼壞。他們說：「這裡的人都很好，我們都相處得來，互不打擾的」也和各不同種裔的同學交上朋友。如果有權選擇，此兩華生表示都願牙語系人集中地）及非摩黑人區等地方實習數月。目的是希望教師們能體會到各學生的家庭及鄰近地區的背景及對學生面對的各項問題有較深切的了解。教師們對這計劃反應熱烈，有二千多人表示願意參加。但該位教師說教育當局對這些有意義的計劃不很重視，採取不冷不熱的態度。他說：「當局領導不力，總是要有危機發生才會採取行動的。」

當加里利奧師生對混合教育見仁見智看法不一的同時，威爾遜中學校內的意見却是相當一致。威爾遜現有七成多學生是黑人，今秋混校後黑人學生將減少一成多。該校的黑人校長馬素說：「混合種族教育姍姍來遲，但它是一件很美妙的東西。」馬校長及該校數名教師表示在威爾遜大家不理會種族的異同，只求師生相處無間共同解決問題。但他們亦同意混合種族教育只是局部的答案。

教師們說今秋的課程將會被改善，校內學習的風氣也會加强。威爾遜的教師否認該校的程度低劣。他們指出該校的電腦中心，數理科

短聞

家長會議

（專訊）華裔家長舉行會議討論教育局的混校計劃。大會討論的要點包括—(一)什麼是混校計劃，(二)個人對這計劃的意見，(三)此計劃對華人的影響，(四)應採取的行動。

日期：五月卅一日星期五下午七時半。地點：企李街九五〇號禁馬多小學禮堂。注意：請各家長將教育局指派子弟至學校就讀的信件帶來，有地圖在會場指示各校的所在地。

＊安樂居急聘司機

華埠安樂居，現急聘司機一名，此乃長期工作，月薪由五百元起，其條件以能說中英雙重語言，有良好駕駛汽車紀錄，及能拿起一百二十五磅重，且對老年人工作有興趣者爲合，如有意就此職者，請電話九八九—二五七八接洽。

·情急生智

美國巨富小洛克斐勒的第一任太太要樂隊指揮達維斯準備一個由十隻小提琴組成的樂隊在晚宴上演奏。達維斯到處張羅，終於找了十個琴手。但臨時其中一個突然病了，也找不到一個替身。達維斯迫不得已，便要伴奏鋼琴好手替代。他說：『洛克斐勒夫人要十隻提琴，我們就得給她十隻提琴。你來吧。』

『我可不會拉提琴啊！』鋼琴師嚷着說。

達維斯說：『只要坐在那裏，裝個拉琴的姿勢就行了。』

那個鋼琴師傅雖然不會拉提琴，却是一個上好的演員。他坐在那裏把弦拉來拉去，倒像是個專心一志的提琴聖手。不久，洛克斐勒夫人向達維斯招手，笑着說：『那個提琴手，眞了不起，可以請他獨奏一曲嗎？』

後繼有人

新時

我們僑社的有心人過去曾經一再強調青年人在社會組成份子中所佔的重要地位，沒有青年人參加的團體，是一個沒有前途，沒有展望的團體。中國人講人倫，主要的焦點，是在於傳宗接代。傳宗重要，接代更是非有不可。沒有新血，這個社會，這個團體，就是所謂「後繼無人」了。這個社會勢將消滅，這個團體終必壽終。

目前，大家既已認清青年人在一個社會、一個團體裏的重要性了，那麼，我們不妨再進一步，談到青年人方面的接代問題。

中國人所說的「後繼有人」，這個「人」字，並非作廣義的與普通的解釋，而是具有狹義的與專有的含義。換句話說，這個「人」字，並不指一個人，兩個人，而至無數的人。而是指「能夠挑起担子，承先啓後的人」。再說淺白一點，一個社會或是一個團體，雖然有許許多多的年青人參加，但是，這些年青的成員，大家都是採取放任的、消極的、自暴自棄的態度，既不肯任勞，又不能任怨，只爭權利，拒盡義務，如有這樣的年青成員，將比沒有更壞。所以，我們在不斷的強調年青人，更不斷鼓勵年青人，潔身自愛，奮發振作，專心向學，努力上進，耐心地把自己訓練成爲一個對社會有貢獻的人。

當然，我們更是毫不保留地奉勸年長一輩的家長們，愛惜年青人那股純潔眞良的朝氣，尊重他們新的見地，而尤其重要的，要給他們工作與服務的機會。在互相尊敬的基礎上，建立兩代人間和諧相處的關係，去除兩代人間的隔閡。也只有這樣，我們的社會才能一代勝似一代，才能更加繁榮，更加發展。

美國人與狗

美國全國被畜養的狗有三千五百餘萬隻，平均每兩家養狗一隻。不久以前在紐約曾舉行狗展，參加展覽的狗有三千餘隻，由中國傳來的獅子狗，又稱爲北京狗，於本年三月三日在紐約舉行展覽，參加覽出的共有一百二十三隻，此係一九〇九年北京狗協會成立以來舉行的第一一三次展出，會員逾二百。

由於美國人愛狗愛貓，去年美國消耗在狗貓方面的錢約有二十億元，狗食是一個廣大的市場，由電視狗食廣告之多即可以想見營業之鼎盛，去年夏季紐約開張一家狗飯館，名爲「動物的美食」。愛狗者常帶狗去那家狗飯館去吃飯並拜會狗友，一位愛狗的婦女稱該飯館食品太貴，不能買其所售的各種狗食，但是狗罐頭亦漲價，一九七三年美國人爲三千五百萬狗與二千四百萬貓所負担的食物費用平均每頭三十二元。一九七三年美國貓狗食品共售十九億元，較一九七二年增加三億元，所售的食物有一百五十種之多。狗貓食品市場成爲最大的乾貨市場，較兒童食品大四倍。

＊巴士公司營香皂

美國大企業公司並不是專做一門生意的，例如固李亨巴士公司，四年前買進了全美第二大肉產公司「奄摩」，該公司出產之「達露香皂」（DIAL），爲全美香皂銷數之冠，沒有誰會知道它是屬於「固李亨」財團的呢。

・將軍的風範

我有一位朋友，第二次大戰時在巴黎的盟軍總部服務，是艾森豪好幾位秘書中的一位。他說有一次艾森豪下樓梯，剛好一個小兵匆匆忙忙上樓梯，碰個正着，把艾森豪撞到了，小兵赫尋面無人色。但艾森豪把[illegible]來，卽[illegible]小兵說：[illegible]

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湄南河風情畫（下）

關宇

爲了遊「黎明寺」，居然揷下了一段鄭王史，在我來說，大約是由於自己有着黃帝子孫的血統，看到我們的先賢，能夠揚威異邦，受人世世代代的尊仰，亦有與榮焉！

泰國有個故都，華人叫它爲「大城」，是曼谷王朝以前朝代的首都，後來鄭昭於一七六七年奠都曼谷，是爲「新都」，自拉瑪一世到現在拉瑪九世的皇宮都設在曼谷。

關於曼谷建都的神話，「暹羅王鄭昭傳」有這樣的記述：「王既逐緬軍，乃車駕故都，見滿目荒涼，宮闕民居，率成灰燼，蓋盡燬於緬軍之浩刦矣。王欲興築，重復故觀。忽一夕，夢前皇來逐之勿使留，王以爲不祥，乃棄大城，南下奠都於吞武里，遂登極爲暹王。」

泰國既有兩個首都，當然兩個首都都是皇宮所在地方，只是故都大城的皇宮是屬前朝的，新都曼谷的皇宮則是後朝的，我沒有機會到「大城」去遊覽，只參觀了新都的皇宮。

曼谷皇宮佔地二十一萬八千四百平方公尺，皇宮圍墻建於一七八三年，全長一千九百公尺，是皇帝居住及秉理國政的地方。建築物是前寺後宮，前座作爲會賓之用，後座才是宮殿。

由拉瑪一世到四世，都居住在傳統式的皇宮裏，但拉瑪五世則另建西式樓宇居住，是法國式的，僅蓋上泰國傳統的金字形屋頂及龍脊飾簷，看來氣派便不如故宮了。

皇宮雕刻及裝飾，十分精緻，所以宜近觀不宜遠視，宮內墻壁圖案都是手繪的，每個大小一模一樣，並不像現代墻紙印刷後才上墻的。佛寺建築採尖塔形，琉璃瓦覆蓋，耀眼生輝，色彩以黃（或金）紅綠三色爲主體。

參觀故宮，要服裝整齊才准內進，即使是大熱天時，我們也得繫上領帶，穿上外套，這倒是一件苦事，而且入宮還得脫鞋，好些遊客怕麻煩，只有在外面看看便了。

著名的玉佛寺在故宮的北面，是皇帝禮拜之所，泰皇就職，也在這裏祈禱，裏面所供奉的玉佛，是由一塊二尺高的純玉雕成的，當然是無價之寶。據說玉佛來自錫蘭，於一四六四年發現，世遷都曼谷興建皇宮時，才奉迎供於宮內。

玉佛雖小，但神龕則金碧輝煌，玉佛穿着金縷鑲珠寶的佛袍，旁邊環繞着許多個金色佛像，十分華貴，聽說玉佛每年分季要換三次衣服。

故宮內室，包括了皇帝早朝的殿堂，更衣室，東宮西宮的龍殿龍床及皇帝寶座等，都開放任遊客參觀。在我們中國人的觀念上，對皇宮總有氣象宏偉莊嚴之感，但我看泰國故宮，却覺得它精緻優美，以藝術氣息勝，例如宮內的燈飾，以琉璃燈居多，當然比不上中國內廷的宮燈美麗。又如龍殿，中國皇帝高高在玉階之上，泰國宮殿用具大多是矮小的，簡單的，大約由於赤足不用櫈椅盤坐於地的緣故，因此看來便不夠氣派了。

我們在泰國停留的時間前後不過三天，而且也還只限於曼谷一地，所以總以未能暢遊這個「白象王國」爲憾。想起中國成語有所謂「盲人摸象」這句話，摸着象鼻說象是一條柱子，摸着象耳說象是一片葉子；摸着象身說象是一道墻，來到這個象國，我連象也沒有見過，更無所謂「摸象」，但願耳聞目視，加上一些旅行回來的考證，寫下這些東西，不會距離眞相太遠，被譏爲「摸象」之作，幸甚！

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混校只爲黑白學生
華人學生未爲重視

卜技利馬丁路得金初中的心理學家丹尼斯富中（譯名）說：「解除種族隔離，並不就是可以種族溶和。」東西報發現卜技利聯合教區大部份的亞裔和黑人行政人員均同意上述的說法。因爲雖然各方面均讚美該教區在種族溶和方面的努力，但亦仍然有很多令人不滿意的地方存在。

在六〇年代初期，卜技利教區是個種族隔離的制度，但從黑人運動興起和卜技利本身政治氣氛的影響，情形也隨着迅速轉變。

雖然學校改革著重黑白溶和，但亞裔在一九六八年亦向教育局伸請成立了亞裔行動組，該組最先的行動便是請求任命一名亞洲學系主任，結果日裔渡邊當選，而亞裔在卜技利教區中亦開始有了代表。

大部份的亞裔都住在沙加緬度街和在加大北部灣區之間的平原，雖然有車載學童往別處上課，但大多數亞裔兒童仍然留在本地的學校。而他們的幼稚園到小學三年級的教育部都在傑弗遜小學接受。

傑弗遜小學有一個由陳李小薇夫人主持的特別中美文化教育項目，陳夫人十二年前便開始在卜技利當教師，而最初的八年並無專爲講粵語兒童而設的教育項目。當這些兒童的父母來請求陳夫人開設一週一次的特別班時，陳夫人便開設了一個英文爲第二語言的中國文化班，當時她每晚備課至深夜而且還瘦了十四磅。

故此在一九七〇年，首屆中美文化班便成立了，而一九七一年灣區雙重文化教育聯盟便撥款給陳夫人聘請了兩名助教。但現時她頗爲擔心，因爲註册的學童減少而經費亦被裁減了。而且傑弗遜小學將會裁減一名雙重語文教師。陳夫人認爲這種行動無異是想把雙重文化項目消滅，而要挽救此事英文並重，而且更包括亞洲文化，在她兩班二十名學生中，八名並非是亞裔有一名白人小童每天都從屋崙來跟陳夫人學廣東話。

陳夫人說：「我們用廣東話來引起學生學習的興趣，他們都是成績很好的學生，我們掙扎維持了這些雙重文化項目四、五年，而現時却可能要被停止了。」

傑弗遜的亞裔佔百分之十二，而富蘭克林小學則是百分之九，該校並無雙重文化項目，但却有固定一天的亞洲文化項目，這是由校長日裔水原所主持的。

水原校長說：「我們盡量向亞裔學生提供個人認識，發展他們的語文和領導才幹。當他們仍然是處在一個種族歧視的社會中，他們便必須學懂求生存的技能。黑白學生通常只認爲亞裔是寫字整齊的好學生，所以我們亞裔是需要努力向別人表明我們是怎樣的。」

水原校長又認爲富蘭克林小學的情況是令人鼓舞的，因爲該處有亞裔行政人員和教師，但要卜技利教區種族溶和便除非教師先行種族溶和。

在馬丁路德金小學中，亞裔佔百分之十一，亞裔佔百分之十一積臣博士說該校現在想增聘兩名亞裔職員，因現在只有三名，而全校學生則達一千二百〇三人。

至於雙重文化，該校只有在第七級的第三世界歷史課和自由選擇的廣東話課。積臣校長說該校想設立一中菜烹飪班和一空手道柔道班，但因經費缺乏而未能成功。

在該校有一亞裔學生聯會，贊助人便是前述心理學家富中，但他覺得學校的種族溶和並不樂觀，就是在非白人的學生之中邊有互相歧視的情況存在。而據東西報記者訪問的結果，這些歧視的來源都是從父母一代傳下來的。

據卜技利教區的亞裔聯絡員渡邊說：「我們在哥倫布學校曾有一齣有關亞裔美國人歷史的戲劇，包括建鐵路，集中營等。老亞裔看完都覺得我們的戲劇能夠反映現實，但年青的家長則反而覺得震驚。這些中產階級家長對學生的態度主要是爭取好成績，其他一切則要維持現狀。而事實上，亞裔學生的成績都很好，在口讀和算術測驗上很多時白人學生都比不上他們。不過如果是一個在社會上求生存的測驗，樣低的，我們正在想教導亞裔學生怎樣把在課室中學到的知能來實際地運用到社區去，而不是對事情採取袖手旁觀的態度。」

積臣博士認爲種族歧視是多方面的，而有時華裔的優越感比白人的還難解決，瑪利羅根這位黑人女士則指出口齒較爲伶俐的白人和亞裔兒童是容易招致黑人兒童的不滿而發生打架的，而富中則指出第三世界歷史課的一個效果是令到白人兒童充滿無法解除的內疚。

渡邊認爲對卜技利教區的成功與否未可一概而論，兒童在社會交流中是經過很多階段的，亞裔兒童開始的時候是沉靜和行爲良好的，但這只是在美國本土上的現狀，例如在夏威夷當亞裔兒童佔大多數時，他們便好像白人兒童一樣的嘈叻和頑皮。

在卜技利亞裔學生通常群在一起，但到中學時他們有些便和整個第三世界結合在一起。

富中則指出他最近才在初中見到有些亞裔學生參加有些他們過去忽視的運動。

在全國的學術測驗中，白人和亞裔兒童的分數都是高的，而黑人和墨裔則普遍低下，一校間一名十三歲日裔學生他覺得種族溶和的意見。他說：「進行得很好呀。」但當他走過遊戲場時，我們都可以看到黑人兒童在一邊，白人兒童在另一邊，而亞裔兒童則好像處在夾逢中間，既不受白人歡迎，也不受黑人的接納。

（李清作　劉磊譯）

＊混合種族教育

今期稿擠，另有文章報導列治文區內小學混合種族教育情形在下

短聞

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華埠居民與政客

（劉池光）

美國初選將在下星期二舉行。這初選是選民從很多人中選出民主共和兩黨候選人各一名。然後在十一月複選時再由這兩人及其他小黨候選人中選出政府首要。

除了三兩候選人在華埠公宴籌款外，一般華埠居民對初選不甚熱中。有很多候選人的譯名也不統一，甲記者譯一個名字，乙記者譯另一名字，使人看起來還以爲是兩個人。美國政府部門和職位名稱也常有錯譯的現象。如聯邦政府的國務卿可說是一位「外交部長」，但却斷不是總統或國務院的祕書。而美國不是一個中央集權的國家，宅的國務院絕不是一個管理所有國內事務的行政機構，事實上是一個外交部而已。但在州政府同一名稱的機構，却不是個對外聯絡部門，也不是州政府的「祕書處」，而是一個關注社區問題，使州政府各部門與一般民衆保持聯繫與瞭解的機構，故此譯爲「民政廳」最切。

說起華埠居民對初選並不熱中，也是有多方面的原因的。政客們都知道華埠公民中很多都是不去註册選舉的，華埠區中選民少，政客們也不想到這裡費力。而華埠居民對政客也是沒有好感的，他們只見政客們在競選期內好話說盡，但入選後却不見有忙着兌現諾言，解除民間疾苦的行動。我們倒清楚有些政客在競選時到處拉人贊助，競選後連報紙廣告費也賴賬的。眞的，民主共和兩黨來來去去，社區中仍是個老樣子。政客們來候是吃吃喝喝，和三兩所謂僑領大交私情，那裡會坐下研究如何解決社區當前問題。

社區中人實不願再聽候選人不痛不癢的一套外交辭令。他們要華埠居民投他們的一票，且先說一說入選後如何協助華埠的興革。就是因爲這個原因，東西報會去信給數十位參加初表與華埠問題有關的政見。但可惜只有八位回信。

我們希望華埠居民組織起來，一方面鼓勵公民註册投票，一方面教育他們參與美國政治（而不應牽涉中國政治）。他日華埠選民衆多，能左右入選票數的時候，候選政客也就不敢這樣看待華裔們了。

政治人才

玉漢

西方國家的政治首領們，正普遍面臨着政治難題：原來政局穩定的西歐國家丹麥、挪威、瑞典，也和英國一樣維持着少數黨執政的不穩定政局。西德社民黨的布蘭德總理，在最近的地方選舉中受挫，露出了不利徵兆。最近逝世法國的龐畢度總統被迫改組內閣以圖加強人民對政府的信賴。至於美國，尼克遜總統年來爲水門事件受盡了困擾，問題重重，迄無了結跡象。

最近一期的美國新聞週刊，論及這種情形，指爲能源缺乏外的「另一短絀」，政治領袖人才缺乏。新聞週刊引述若干專家意見，除了認爲民主制度本身有缺點外，西方國家社會偏重物質生活，才智卓越之士多投身於工商企業或學術界，視政治爲畏途，也是政治人才缺乏的原因之一。其實這並不重要，就以美國而言，商而優則仕的例子甚多，而退職要員也多轉而爲企業界所網羅，政界與工商企業間人才事實上在交流之中，至於政治自由世界政治領袖人才的缺乏，主要是幹政治的人沒有崇高理想、遠大眼光和以天下爲己任的抱負。他們打的是小算盤，顧的只是目前，想的只是如何使自己和該黨繼續當政。因之，對內政外交上的問題，只求暫時解決，以渡過目前的難關爲能事，無所謂原則和理想，更談不上爲自由世界的共同利益和人類未來的福祉設想了。

中國人心目中的政治家是要有先憂後樂、以天下爲己任的抱負，而且秉持理想，擇善固執，生死一之。這樣的政治家，無論其爲成功或失敗，都會得到後世的景仰崇拜。其實，不僅崇尚政治道德的中國人作如此衡量

我以爲，西方國家或者如是觀。外交上總相信能手梅特涅，人們對其評估不如俾士麥，由於後者在對德奧關係上有遠見，不專務近利。勞合喬治和邱吉爾同爲使英國贏得第一、二次大戰的英雄、功臣，邱吉爾却因早有反對張伯倫姑息妥協的遠見而獲更多尊敬。美國歷史學者曾以投票方式對美國歷任總統加以評價，結果得票最高的爲解放黑奴而犧牲的林肯總統。可見有遠見、有理想、肯挺身奮鬥以求其實現的政治家，在西方亦最受景仰。

今日西方各國政治首長之短視淺見，只顧目前，既背西方的政治理想，亦與民主政治體制無關，這是理想汨沒、精神衰頹的時代病徵。

處世語

恒心是事業成功的先決條件

一個人的事業成功，除了機智和際遇外，恒心也是一重要條件。假如沒有恒心，一遭遇困難挫折便馬上停止，那便只有弄到半途而廢，起初苦心孤詣，費盡力量心思去創立的基礎，也就從此點滴無存；以後再圖恢復，因基礎之蕩然無存，又要重起爐灶，再費心思了！俗語說：「萬丈高樓從地起」，既有良好的根基，更要有百折不撓的恒心毅力，那才是發展事業的長才。所謂「有志者事竟成」，不怕先天條件的不足，只要經常運用智力，盡其最大責任，雖然中間所經的波折也許是會使你難於抵受，但你以最大的忍耐去作一分一寸的經營，日積月累，時間會長一點，而結果卒會達到目的，使你看到自己經營的美果開花結實。

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金山客曰： 通貨膨脹日甚一日，西蒙出任財長，想當能解決「財政危機」也。

難離

專家認爲，醫生與護士結婚，其離婚率較低。

金山客曰： 夫爲醫生，妻爲護士，職業關係，行步跟步，當難「離」也。

傳統害人

台灣北投之情人廟，當局以司馬相如，卓文君，牛郎織女等蠟像不符傳統，飭令自廟搬出。

金山客曰： 傳統害人，司馬相如與卓文君即使生在今世，亦難結合；而牛郎織女雖有太空船，亦無法爲其飛渡相會矣。

門外．門內

法院判決，家庭式工人有權向僱主住宅糾察。

金山客曰： 僅一門之隔，門外行走無薪給，門內行動則有薪受。

黐綫

，冠軍一對其持久時間幾達一百小時。

金山客曰： 此亦黐綫之一種也，非腦部黐綫而係唇部黐綫。

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露茜：我鍾意嫁俾一個擁有老人金錢嘅後生仔。

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學生：冇心機就聽唔明啦！

老師：點解你冇心機？

學生：聽唔明就冇心機。

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市內學生教育

發表混校意見

混合種族教育是句時麾的口頭禪，人人都談論這問題。依據法令，本市高中的混合種族教育計劃將在今秋開始執行。在一九七六年全市各小、初、高中學校將完成種族混合。在高中方面，少數民族學生衆多的學校毫無疑問的將會大受影響。東西報記者特往威爾遜及加里利奧兩間黑人及華裔學生衆多的中學訪問，在混合種族教育呼聲囂塵日增的今天報導學生及教師的意見和感受。

加里利奧中學是本市各高中華裔學生最集中的一間，佔全校學生人數之百份之五十九强。本年秋季該校的華生人數將被減至百份之四十五點二。談到混合教育，在華裔學生群中盛行的意見是根本無此需要。一華生說：「拿錢來改善市內貧民窟的情況還更有意義。」另一個說：「我不贊同這種强制的膚色混合，陌生的面孔只會觸發新的種族問題。」

有些學生却認爲種族之間增進交往是件好事。但他們指出物以類聚這種傾向的存在。一華生說無論他今秋被車載到那裡去，他總會自自然然的和自己的華裔同學在一起。拿加里利奧來說，在校內各種族學生視爲金科玉律的是：「你不犯我，我不犯你。」

該校升任不久的校長唐健興說因有此不成文的規定，在過去數年都沒有嚴重的種族事件在校內發生。他說間有學生打架，但都是和種

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本年初選公職

留意提案內容

在本年六月四日舉行的省市初選中，省府官職有省長，副省長，民政廳長，審計廳長，財政廳長，司法廳長，平稅局長，國會上議員，省會上議員，省會下議員等。縣市方面有縣中央委員會委員（共八名），公務局長，高等法官及市法官等。

華人競選公職的，有江月桂女士，競選省民政廳長，劉百昌，競選高等法官，余兆中，競選市法官連任。

本年初選，省提案共有九項，計開：

㈠發行公債二億五千萬元，作爲遊樂勝地基金。㈡發行公債二億五千萬元，作爲清潔污水基金。㈢發行公債三億五千萬元，作爲資助加省退伍軍人務農及建屋基金。㈣立法機關可授權對不幸被摧毀，受損害或遭災禍之物業進行新估稅值。㈤擴大車輛收費款項及汽油稅之用途，可將公共混合交通計劃費用包括在內。㈥省立法機構及委員會必需公開會議，否則要有特殊法令及上下議會三分二票通過方可。㈦修改省憲第四節，使加省中上教育委員會之行政首長及五名助理員得免公務員考試而升遷。㈧授權沙加緬度縣市結合而成爲一特別市。㈨要求公職競選人公開財政及實業狀況，限制競選人之捐款及開銷，對「說客」費用亦應限制。

縣市提案，共有十項，計開：

A提案，灣區快車系統董事局應由民選，董事定九名，阿拉密打縣佔四名，三藩市佔三名；干度拉高市打縣佔二名。

B提案，加强對市參事會及市委員會之人事利益衝突管制，市參事及市委員不能擔任私人機構職位或直接間接與私人機構有利益關係。

C提案，增加實業估價收稅每百元十仙，使三藩市每年收稅二百五十萬元，以十五年爲期，得款用作收購及發

D提案，在省選日，市府機構照常辦公，可節省「超時薪給」三十四萬五千元。

E提案，提增市府公務員退休金百分之六，此等公務員係自一九二三年一月至一九七一年十二月廿一日退休者。

F提案，准許六十七名入選消防員在過三十三歲後仍合格列入入選名單內，因甄選延期，係法律要求招聘少數民族份子當消防員之故。

G提案，准許消防委員會將消防局位置與一九七一年十一月二日所通過之警察局位置相同。

H提案，改變僱用市參事會文書，職工關係處主任及縣文書方法，由通過公務員考試改爲聘任。

I提案，准許三藩市將汽油稅款用作混合交通計劃及控制污濁空氣之用。

J提案，街頭藝術家可以二十元申請牌照，准許在街邊擺賣藝術品。

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